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BRITISH TO THE  
BACKBONE

## CANTON NEWS.

(From our own correspondent)

CANTON, November 27th.

## FINANCIAL REFORMS.

Owing to the lack of funds the local Government have recently consulted with Shum Chun-huan in order to devise a plan for obviating the difficulty. Shum suggested the reduction of the official staff at various places in the province, whilst Civil Governor Chu proposed to pay a part of all local official salaries in Government bonds, those who earn one hundred dollars or more a month to receive 40 per cent. in Government bonds and those who earn fifty dollars or less a month to receive 20 per cent. in bonds. This is an immediate remedy and has been put into force accordingly. Simultaneously, the staff at various yamens will be reviewed with an eye to their reduction.

## SHUM CHUN-HUAN'S DEPARTURE.

General Shum has departed for Peking, via Shanghai, in response to the repeated invitations of the Central Government. He left here on the 23rd instant, being escorted from the Military Yamen by over two hundred soldiers, accompanied by a band. He was met at the Government pier by Tuchen Lok, Governor Chu, Tan Hok-hang (director of the River Conservancy Bureau), Yim Kar-chee (chief of the Financial Department), Magistrates of the Nam-hoi and Pun-yu Districts, and some other high officials, the Japanese Consul, the Manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., the commercial and educational communities, etc.

On his departure a great number of crackers were fired by various societies. Shum leaves by the cruiser *Hoi Chou*, specially sent to Canton in order to convey him to Peking by the Central Government.

Local Governors Lok and Chu, etc., also proceeded to Whampoa, where the cruiser was moored, by motor boats in order to bid him farewell. At Whampoa a dinner was held, the invited guests including Tuchen Lok, Governor Chu, Admiral Shui, the Japanese Consul, and representatives of different societies.

Shum will stop at Shanghai in order to attend the memorial service for the late General Wong-hing, and a few days later will proceed direct to Peking.

## RESIGNATION OF LOU WING-TING.

The Peking Government has recently received two telegrams from General Lok, the Military Governor of Kwangtung, tendering his resignation. He submitted the name of eight persons as suitable successors, including General Lee Lik-wan, Commander Tan Ho-ming, Chan Kwing-ming and Wu Hon-man. The two last are ex-Tuhs of the province. General Lok insists on resigning on the ground that his bad health makes it impossible for him to discharge the duties of such an important post at the present time. His request, however, has not been granted yet by the Government. Fung Kwok-chang, vice-President, addressed a telegram to the local Governors two days ago, urging them not to relinquish their present posts but to unite in settling the political situation satisfactorily.

## GAMBLING PROHIBITED BY THE PEKING GOVERNMENT.

Owing to financial difficulties, this province has been allowed to carry on gambling of all descriptions in order to obtain revenue. It is understood, however, that gambling of all descriptions, with the exception of Yau Chung Yee Wai, Po Pui, and Shan Pui, has been strictly prohibited since the arrival of the new Governors Lok and Chu.

Some time back, the Provincial Assembly also decided to put a stop to gambling, but the decision was not carried into effect owing to the lack of funds in the province.

The President, however, issued a mandate on the 19th instant, prohibiting gambling of all descriptions in this province. The local officials have received authoritative instructions to deal with the matter in question immediately.

## DEPARTURE OF PROMINENT REFORMERS.

Chan Kwing-ming, Wong Chung-wei, Lik-kei, Kai-chin, and others who recently visited this city to take part in a memorial service for the late reformers and for General Wong-hing and Chai Ao, held at the Eastern Garden a week ago, have left either for Peking or Shanghai.

## PROHIBITION OF OPIUM PLANTING.

The local Governors have recently received a telegram from the Peking Government relative to the opium prohibition. The Magistrates in various districts are instructed to make strict examination that no opium roots are planted in any district. If any opium should be discovered growing, the Magistrate in charge of the district will be immediately dismissed and dealt with, and the man responsible for planting the opium seed will be put to death if found guilty.

## STREET LIGHTING IN CANTON.

The public lights in this city are often stolen by thieves, and no street has been made whatever. Recently, some local gentry and merchants proposed to discontinue private lighting unless the police afford them protection. In this case, some streets and lanes would remain in a state of darkness, and it is time the local authorities gave attention to this matter.

## WAR CHARITIES IN BRITISH MALAYA.

## CONTRIBUTIONS UP TO LAST SEPTEMBER.

At the end of the war it is proposed to lay before Parliament a Blue Book containing particulars respecting gifts received from His Majesty's Dominions and Colonies. Below is a list of the subscriptions collected up to September 30th last in British Malaya for the various War Charities and War Funds compiled by Mr. H. Marriott, the acting Secretary to the High Commissioner in Singapore. It is proposed (says the *Straits Times*) to correct the list half-yearly until the end of the war.

Malayan Air Squadron (Mr. Alma Baker)	409,976.12
Kedah Battleplane (Mr. G. Hall)	19,172.50
Prince of Wales War Relief, Singapore (Mr. J. Greig)	359,404.91*
Prince of Wales War Relief, Penang	65,000.00
Prince of Wales War Relief, Malacca (Mr. H. A. Courtenay)	10,748.54
Prince of Wales War Relief, F.M.S. (Mr. J. A. Robertson)	126,571.71†
Prince of Wales War Relief, Johore (Mr. G. Wayte Wood)	178.00
Prince of Wales War Relief, Kelantan (Mercantile Bank)	13,139.59
F.M.S. War Relief, F.M.S. Hospital (Mr. H. P. Clodd)	191,697.61
F.M.S. War Relief, No. 3 Scheme (Mr. H. P. Clodd)	27,060.83
Malacca War Relief (Mr. H. E. Lanktree)	9,036.47
Planters' War Relief of Malaya (Mr. H. C. E. Zacharias)	55,334.34
Belgian National Relief, Singapore (Mr. M. B. Olliver)	39,968.53
Belgian National Relief, Penang (Mrs. Mitchell)	37,493.18
Belgian National Relief, Johore (Mr. G. Wayte Wood)	9,036.71
Belgian National Relief, Kelantan (Mr. H. C. Baxton)	582.50
Belgian National Relief, Kuala Lumpur (Mr. H. P. Clodd)	1,813.28
King Albert's Civilian Hospital (Mr. W. H. MacGregor)	10,847.80
Belgian Soldiers' Vacation (Mrs. R. Manasseh)	1,964.55
Belgian Orphans (Mrs. C. Pettit)	900.40
Belgian Children's Day (Mrs. R. Manasseh)	4,575.02
Serbian Relief (Mr. H. P. Clodd)	5,868.91
Imperial Indian Relief, Penang (Mr. A. Singaram Pillai)	992.03
Imperial Indian Relief, Kuala Lumpur (Mr. Pat Zylwa)	37,434.72
Imperial Indian Relief, Kedah (Mr. D. Srinivasagam)	140.93
Star and Garter, Singapore Women (Mrs. W. E. Hooper)	23,761.42
Star and Garter, Singapore Malay Ward (Mrs. J. B. Innes)	3,786.43
Star and Garter, Singapore Kedah (Mr. G. A. Hall)	2,381.30
French Red Cross (M. de Courtois)	19,474.43
Red Cross for Wounded (Mrs. Swindell)	8,390.00
Joint Ambulance, British Red Cross and Order of St. John (Messrs. J. H. Waring and T. W. Stubbs)	10,000.00
British Red Cross (Mr. H. P. Clodd)	2,472.74
Blind Soldiers and Sailors, Singapore (Mrs. Wretford)	13,118.07
Blind Soldiers and Sailors, Kuala Lumpur (Mr. M. C. English)	281.00
Soldiers and Sailors' Families Association (Mr. E. C. Finch)	15,428.57
Soldiers and Sailors' Recreation (Mr. P. R. Hill)	2,957.00
Officers' Families (Mrs. Garrett)	13,486.57
Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, Singapore	2,772.37
Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, Penang (Mrs. L. P. Ebdon)	2,808.83
Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, Kuala Lumpur (Mrs. H. C. Barnard)	2,147.32
Prisoners of War (Mrs. Gantley)	1,832.23
War Clothing (Mrs. E. O. N. Anderson)	756.00
Children of Empire (Mr. H. W. Fitzmaurice)	2,171.65
"Who Will Help?" (Straits Times)	1,150.00†
Overseas Club Tobacco (Mr. E. Gill)	2,710.17
F.M.S. Hospital Clothing (Lady Brockman)	4,834.00
East India Station Naval Fund (Mrs. J. F. Miles)	1,406.00
Blue Cross, Penang (Mr. G. Marshall)	2,294.49
Blue Cross, Kuala Lumpur (Mrs. A. S. Bailey)	948.43
Lord Roberts Memorial (Mr. H. P. Clodd)	1,200.45
Total	\$1,845,548.17
Deduct Government contributions	109,607.58
Total, Private subscriptions	\$1,735,940.51

\* Includes Straits Settlements Government contributions, \$26,179.39.

† Includes F.M.S. Government contribution, \$21,428.57.

‡ Returns to June, 1914. None later received.

§ Also about \$3,350 in kind.

## AWAKE!

## SOME WAR FRUITS.

In the last thirty years before the war Germany's agricultural workers increased by nearly 2,000,000 while, on the other hand, her textile workers decreased by a quarter of a million. Germany increased her metal workers—iron, steel, and engineering—by more than 1,500,000 against our increase of 500,000. She increased her miners by 1,000,000 against our 500,000; her building workers by 1,000,000 against our 600,000; and so on in practically every branch of industry.

Germany increased her production of iron, for instance, from 3,000,000 tons a year to very nearly 20,000,000, while we increased ours only from 8,000,000 tons a year to 9,000,000 tons.

On the eve of the war the Germans were making steel at the rate of 18,000,000 tons a year against our 8,000,000 tons.

In only fifteen years Germany, mainly by virtue of her subsidised and bountied dumping policy, increased her exports of iron and steel products from less than 1,000,000 tons a year to more than 6,000,000 tons; we increased ours only from 3,500,000 tons to 5,000,000 tons.

In spite of our superior shipping facilities and our possession of vast Dominions and Dependencies, the Germans beat us in iron, steel, and engineering exports. By almost every test that could be applied, the Germans were beating, or had already beaten, us.

And it is worth while remarking that much of Germany's progress was made at our expense and was due to our folly. We not only gave the Germans, as we gave other nations, a free market for ordinary trading, but we also allowed them to cut into and undermine our industries by subsidised dumping—the worst form of commercial "blacklegging" the world has ever seen. We filled our shops with German "black-leg" goods while our own willing workers, lacking employment, emigrated or starved. We put German bounty-fed steel rails in our streets while our own unemployed steel workers hungered. Not satisfied with placing our industries at the mercy of the German syndicates, we exposed our Imperial status to German designs.

MEANED AT ALL POINTS. We cut down our naval expenditure—already the smallest in the world relative to our commerce and Imperial responsibilities—and thus encouraged the Germans to try to overtake us in sea-power. In at least one year, 1908, we only launched 49,000 tons of new fighting ships against Germany's 87,000 tons. To a Little Army we were prepared to add a Little Navy, in spite of Germany's huge preparations, both military and naval.

Stepped in sport, intoxicated with frivolity, blinded with luxuries—mostly the fruits of the labours of former generations—and immersed in pettifoggery party politics manufactured by a horde of place-hunting lawyers, we were allowing ourselves to be beaten and blacklegged and blood-sucked by the Hun. The Germans could come to no other conclusion than that we were a nation of fools. They were justified in judging us, a democratic people, by the politicians we elected to govern us.

While the Germans fished our trade and robbed our workers, blacklegged our manufacturers and tried to monopolise our supplies of materials, our glib-tongued lawyer-politicians discussed things that did not matter. The Government appointed multitudes of bureaucrats to inspect and regulate us from cradle to grave, but made not the slightest effort to protect our trades and industries against the most insidious forms of German competition. Our manufacturers were too stupid to organise to meet the highly co-operative trading methods of the Huns. Our workmen lost 100,000,000 separate working days in ten years, while the Germans were picking the plums of the world's business.

Within another ten years our position would have been almost hopeless. Now, just in the nick of time, we have been brought back to something like our real senses—though there is still some doubt about our politicians. The old British spirit has not been dead, it appears, but only sleeping, or drugged. Our young men have rallied to the old flag splendidly, in spite of the muddles of the politicians.

Although we appeared long ago to have ceased to be a military race, although we had little practical experience of war, although we were not really seriously threatened with invasion and had been taught to rely upon our Navy, although this was practically a Continental war in which we could hardly expect our working classes to feel a vital stake, although our Government of lawyers offered no more than ordinary peace-time soldiers' pay while awarding extraordinary wages to miners and others, and although the War Office was utterly unprepared to deal with recruiting on a large scale and did much to discourage it, our young men offered themselves by the million. And they came forward in the largest numbers when reports from the front were the blackest. Magnificent is the only word that fits the spectacle. In spite of all the class legislation of recent years, all the Socialists and Syndicalist agitators, and all the false doctrines of the politicians, we have shown a marvellous national unity and a wonderful fighting spirit when put to the supreme test of a gigantic war conducted with all the mechanical and scientific devilry that a nation of fiends could devise.

A NEW BATTLE. We have only to continue this new-found unity after the war in order to secure the great prize of the war—a new Britain. We are going to work as a nation for the common good as we are fighting as a nation. We are going to protect and organise our industries and show the world that we can work and produce and trade as well as we can fight.

The women are going to help us in the commercial campaign as they are helping in the military campaign. Our trade unions are going to adopt a more enlightened policy. Capital and labour are going to co-operate. Manufacturers and shippers are going to organise. The State is going to protect and encourage industry. We are going to enter into preferential arrangements with our Allies and Dominions; we are going to produce

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce de Navigation d'Extrême-Orient, of Saigon, report under date 21st instant:

The tendency of our market was weak during the fortnight under review and prices were again decreasing.

We have no important business to report except the usual shipment to Hongkong and Singapore. About 15,000 tons have been sold to Java for the beginning of next year shipment.

The harvest of the new crop has started in some provinces and the yield is very satisfactory.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January up to the 14th November is 1,087,335 tons against 985,912 tons in 1915. We quote today White rice No. 3 Sifted Japan quality, Hongkong \$3.60 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for November/December shipment.

## HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAREMAN, O.C., R.E.V.R.

Wednesday, 29th Nov.—The following members of "A" Co. will parade at Blake Pier, at 3.30 p.m., for musketry. Dress: Drill order.—Lieut. Sergeant W. J. Crawford, Ptes. A. G. Coppin, H. Serh, H. A. Walker, A. Brock, J. Carr, T. W. Mackay, J. McCorquodale, and G. Martin.

Thursday, 30th Nov.—The following members of "A" Co. will parade at Blake Pier, at 3.30 p.m., for musketry. Dress: Drill order.—Pte. A. C. Doss, W. H. Smith, N. E. Kent, A. Keigwin, and A. R. F. Raven.

G. K. H. BRUTTON, Capt., Adjutant, R.E.V.R.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

RELIEF POINTS, CENTRAL DISTRICT.

The following is to be inserted in Standing Orders Books (page 5):—(a) In the Central Police District Second Shift patrolmen will relieve first Shift patrolmen at the Points indicated on the notices appearing on the Board in the Side Room, Central Station.

RECORD OF CASES, ETC.

The attention of all ranks is drawn to S.O. 10. The reporting of Cases is necessary in order that every member's Record of Service may be kept complete.

POLICE RESERVE SCHOOL CLASSES.

Class I.—All Inspectors and Sergeants of No. 1 Company, the Mounted Police and Maxim Gunners.  
Class II.—All Inspectors and Sergeants of No. 2 Company.  
Class III.—All Inspectors and Sergeants of No. 3 Company.  
Class IV.—All Inspectors and Sergeants of No. 4 Company, and the Ambulance Platoon.

DATES.

Class I.—Monday, December 4th; Tuesday, December 5th; Wednesday, December 6th; Thursday, December 7th.  
Class II.—Wednesday, December 6th; Monday, December 11th; Tuesday, December 12th; Friday, December 15th.  
Class III.—Friday, December 8th; Wednesday, December 13th; Thursday, December 21st; Thursday, December 28th.  
Class IV.—Tuesday, December 5th; Thursday, December 14th; Friday, December 22nd; Wednesday, December 27th.

NO. 1 AND 2 SECTIONS OF NO. 1 COMPANY. For the purpose only of carrying out Standing Order No. 87 (c) concerning leave from Parades, Crown Sergeants Eustace and Wilks respectively are to be deemed Unit Commanders.

REPORTED FOR DUTY.

P. C. 551 Silva, on reporting for duty, resumes his former rank of Crown Sergeant as from this date.  
(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R).

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

SAIYINGPUN DIVISION.

By arrangement with the Officer Commanding the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves, and with the sanction of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, the Saiyungpun Division of the Brigade is attached to the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves for duty as required.

APPOINTMENT.

Subject to confirmation by General J. C. Dalton, Chief Commissioner, Dr. William Brownlow Ainslie Moore is appointed Divisional Surgeon in charge of the Saiyungpun Division.  
(Sgd.) E. R. RAPINS  
(Officer in Charge of District)  
Hongkong, November 28th, 1916.

## PREMIUM BOND SYSTEM INAUGURATED.

The new Municipal Bank at Birmingham will inaugurate its career with a set of prizes on the system against which some people are so anxious to guard our public morals (says *The Straits Times*). Every depositor is to have a chance of gaining certain prizes, ranging from £100 to ten guineas, which have been provided by friends of the scheme, and the drawing will take place three months after the war.

wealth on an unprecedented scale; we are going to beat Germany in the world's markets and take that share of the world's trade to which we are entitled by virtue of our resources, our skill, and our unique shipping facilities; and we are thus going to provide ample employment for all our workers, male and female. It is not going to be necessary for willing workers to emigrate in the future. We are taking a new lease of life. We are going to be a new nation, a new Britain—the centre of a prouder, stronger, more closely knit Empire—thanks to the madness of our greatest rival, the German—E. T. Goswami in the *Daily Mail*.



## CORRESPONDENCE. THE CHURCH AND THE SERVICE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Will you please allow me, through the medium of your columns, to reply to a letter in a local contemporary published yesterday under the above heading? My object is to enlighten and correct the author on several points. The "man in the street" reading the letter would imagine that the soldiers in the Colony—I trust that the sailors will reply for themselves—are rolling in wealth, and spend most of their time and money drinking. Instead of this being the case, the great majority—and I include all corps—have the princely sum of 82 per week left for themselves, and soldiers, not having been trained in Lombard Street, find that this does not go very far. "One from within" (the author's *nom-de-plume*) would possibly make it last several weeks. Let me inform him, too, that quite 90 per cent. of the men here now are, to all intents and purposes, keeping two homes going, for if they have not a wife at home they have a mother, sister or some other relation whom they are supporting. When the allowance for their upkeep is subtracted from the soldier's pay and the current rate of the dollar is taken into consideration (the pay is in sterling) he sorely needs a clerk and a set of books to record his local expenditure.

"One from within" would also do well to bear in mind, when talking about the soldiers at present in the Colony, that they are mostly men who volunteered for active service the day that war broke out; they did not wait for any Lord Derby scheme, nor were they dragged up by conscription. Some of them, too, have been to the front, and to my way of thinking their feelings at least are entitled to some consideration. Quite a number of men serving here now have vacated good positions. People at home have learnt a thing or two about soldiers during the last two years, and the old narrow-minded opinion of a few years ago that the Army consisted of the "scum of the country" is rather out of date. "One from within" has probably forgotten what the "scum of the country" did at Mons, the Marne, Neuve Chapelle, and various other places.

Referring to his proposition that the Chaplains should visit the various cantons—these gentlemen know the service man and understand him considerably better than he does. He has been misinformed, too, regarding the constitution of the Canton Committees. As for the suggestion that men should partake of lighter beers, I admit that I know nothing about the percentage of alcohol in any particular brand, but experience has shown distinctly that the Japanese beers recommended always have more effect than any British brand. The Japanese beer suggestion also touches the financial part of the question. What a "glorious drunk" they can all have out of 82 a week after they have bought cigarettes, tobacco, matches, stamps, soap, tooth powder, cleaning material, and other little incidentals—with Japanese beer at 50 cents a bottle! They must be financial experts, wasting their time in the Army.

The gentleman with the inside knowledge also sees fit to bemoan the awful condition of both services from Friday to Monday. His remarks in this direction are an absolute insult to the Commanders of the Navy and Army and to all the officers and men. As for comparing the lads at home with those out here, the conditions of service and circumstances are in every way so entirely different that no comparison is feasible. Mention is also made of "luxury"—all out of 82 a week. I am sorry, Mr. Editor, but words fail me.

Trusting that "One from Within" is quite satisfied with himself that he is "doing his bit," and that he has a "starred" occupation, and that he will learn a great deal more about both services before he discusses them again, I am, Sir,

COMMON SENSE.

As Russian news is to the fore it may be useful to state that versts are converted into miles by dividing by 3 and doubling the result (e.g., 30 versts=20 miles), and that poods are converted into tons by dividing by 56 (e.g., 400 poods 7 tons, approximately).

## MISSIONARY WORK IN CHINA. EXPERIENCE OF DR. WEBB ANDERSON.

Some interesting references to missionary work in China were made by Dr. Webb Anderson, of Fatsan, who was the principal speaker at the annual missionary meeting of the Wesleyan Church, Wanchai. Dr. Anderson gave many vivid illustrations from his own experience. He referred to the difficulty of speaking on missionary topics in Hongkong, where we were upposed to know so much. However, much of that knowledge was based on mere hearsay, and he would seek to put them into possession of a few facts so that when, in due time, they went home, they might be possessed of sound ideas. Outlining the progress which has been made in Fatsan, Dr. Anderson said that seventeen years ago they had 72 in-patients and 3,000 out-patients in one year. This year they had had 900 in-patients and about 18,000 out-patients; this in spite of the fact that his two medical colleagues were at the front. The Church at Fatsan had also grown. Starting from practically nothing, the hospital church now has a considerable membership, and exerts a powerful influence. The change in the religious atmosphere in Fatsan was also noticeable, and this was not solely due to the church work, but also to the growth of China and her changing ideas. The new movement in China, said Dr. Anderson, was like the sweep of the ocean, finding its way, at full tide, into the creeks and canals of Fatsan. This movement, working amongst a people of great brain power, was bound to have a significant effect upon the whole world. The movement, which affected so many phases of Chinese life, was manifest also in the Church. The Church was living, the members valued their membership, and were keen on exhorting those who might bring discredit. Strict tests were applied by the members themselves; they found that the Chinese themselves were the chief agents of Christian propaganda. The Chinese Christians were fond of preaching, and demanded the best that could be given. The Chinese Christians also believed in prayer, and, through faith in Christ, were emancipated from the fear of devils. They could withstand persecution, and could bear up against "nagging," which was worse than a powerful onslaught. Christianity gave them something to "die on," and, as one whose work was to try and keep men from dying, he (Dr. Anderson) could testify with great certainty to that fact. The story of the Gospel was the story of love, action and sacrifice, the love that won when all else failed. Dr. Anderson illustrated his points by many telling incidents, which were related with great power and effect.

Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner of Chinese Customs, presided over the meeting. Mr. Harris, who has had a wide experience of mission work in different parts of China, said he fully appreciated the significance of such work as an uplifting agency in Chinese life. Mr. Harris also referred to his previous acquaintance with Dr. Webb Anderson, in Wuchow, and touched upon the importance of the different agencies of missionary propaganda.

During his stay in Hongkong, Dr. Anderson is approaching some of the wealthy Chinese here on behalf of his free-healing agency in Fatsan and neighbourhood.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 25th November is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 47 weeks.
This Year .....	\$11,687	\$74,261
Last Year .....	10,702	51,934
Increase .....	9-5	157,227

## THE AMERICAN INVASION OF MALAYA!

Speaking at a recent meeting of the Federal Council at Kuala Lumpur, Sir Arthur Young, G.O.M.G., said that, with reference to what had been styled the American invasion, he understood that the large company in question did not wish to have land alienated to them. They had no desire to lead to over-production. They wanted to purchase land already alienated, and their only wish was to find out whether the planters wished them to come here or not. It was for the planters to say. There was no law to stop land being sold to Americans.

## HONGKONG SANITATION. REPLIES TO DR. OZORIO'S QUESTIONS.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board yesterday the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham presided, and those also present were:—Col. Crisp, Dr. Ozorio, and Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, Ng Hon Tze, P. W. Goldring, and Chan Kai Ming, with Mr. W. Bowen-Rowlands (Secretary). The President (Mr. D. W. Trautman) and Dr. Woodman (Medical Officer of Health) were absent owing to military duties.

## DR. OZORIO AND OFFENSIVE SANITATION.

Dr. Ozorio, pursuant to notice, asked the following questions:—

- (i).—What powers has the Head of the Sanitary Department over the nightsoil-coolies?
- (ii).—Is the Head of the Sanitary Department aware that much inconvenience is caused to tenants of houses in blocks or terraces, by different nightsoil coolies working at different times in the same locality?
- (iii).—Is the Head of the Sanitary Department aware that much extra is paid by tenants to the coolies they would only perform their duties on alternate days?
- (iv).—Is the Head of the Sanitary Department aware of the fact that a coolie may at present work in different districts, the custom being for the coolie to follow the householder by whom he is employed?
- (v).—Why cannot the present ill-smelling system of excretal removal not be improved upon by providing double buckets for each house? The empty one to be brought in daily by the coolie and the full one removed at the same time, thus preventing the transference from one to the other as is now daily done?
- (vi).—Is the Head of the Sanitary Department aware that the nightsoil coolies in most cases throw the liquid part of the night soil into the drains?
- (vii).—What special supervision, apart from the ordinary police surveillance, is there at present to prevent the last nuisance?

The President replied as follows:—

- (1).—The Head of the Sanitary Department has no special powers over any of the night-soil coolies except those provided by the Conservancy contractor under the terms of his contract. The bulk of the nightsoil coolies are the private employees of the householders. If any householder is dissatisfied with the service of his particular employee the remedy is in his own hands. He can by application to the Head of the Sanitary Department obtain a man from the Conservancy Contractor under and at the rates laid down in Clause 16 of the Conservancy Contract for Hongkong and Clause 16 of the Contract for Kowloon. Men so engaged were under the jurisdiction of the Head of the Sanitary Department, but the number of householders availing themselves of these clauses is very small. The position of the householder with regard to the excretal matters produced on his premises is defined by Clause (1) of By-law No. 3 of the Seawater and Conservancy By-laws.
- (2), (3) and (4).—The Head of the Sanitary Department has no information as to the vagaries of private employees.
- (5).—There is no reason why any householder should not adopt it. But if it is intended that the used receptacle with its contents shall be carried direct to the Conservancy boats, that is, that the contents shall not be transferred on the premises to general receptacles serving more than one house, the number of coolies engaged in this work will have to be greatly increased and the wages of the individual will rise *pari passu*. The charges on the householder's pocket for missing and damaged receptacles will, it is to be feared, also increase considerably.
- (6).—The Head of the Sanitary Department is aware that the practice exists and would be glad of any suggestions with a view to checking it.
- (7).—The nuisance is usually committed on private property, and nocturnal surveillance over such can only be exercised by the occupier. When the offence is reported as being committed on public property, special watch is set with a view to the apprehension of the culprit.

## MAY ROAD CONVENIENCE.

With regard to the proposed erection of a water-flashed convenience for men and women near the May Road tram station, the President, in a minute, suggested the appointment of a caretaker to look after the erection.

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM said that his opinion was that a caretaker would be a great nuisance; greater than any nuisance which might result from his absence. He would be given quarters for his wife and himself and they would soon have a crowd around them and prove most objectionable.

Mr. Bowley supported the appointment of a caretaker, who would also be able to supervise the conveniences on the Peak Road, Bowen Road, Kennedy Road and at the Lower Tram station.

It was subsequently decided to allow the question to stand over until the next meeting.

## EXHUMATIONS.

Correspondence relative to exhumations in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley, was laid in the table, but consideration of the question was deferred until the next meeting.

## SPORT.

### CRICKET.

NAVY v. CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

The above match was played on the latter's ground at Causeway Bay, and resulted in a draw. The scores were as follows:—

	N.C.C.		
G. Wilson, b. Fisher	3		
P. K. Wong, b. Fisher	40		
J. Yew, c. and b. Gibson	17		
H. F. Un, b. Gibson	0		
W. H. Wei, b. Fisher	11		
G. Lee, not out	38		
H. Ching, c. Stow, b. Gibson	26		
A. Kew, c. Stow, b. White	0		
S. C. Wong, run out	2		
C. Choi, b. Barstow	0		
R. Chan, b. Barstow	1		
Extras	7		
Total	145		

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pte. Fisher	11	1	39	3
Mid. Batterham	4	0	33	0
Com. Gibson	7	1	33	3
Sub. Lt. Barstow	4	1	15	2
P. O. White	2	1	0	1
Natal. Pay. Wild	1	0	2	0
Total	33			

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. Yew	12	0	35	4
H. F. Un	5	1	14	0
G. Lee	7	1	23	1
G. Wilson	1	0	6	0
Total	25			

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

### TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Staff and Militants v. "A" Coy. K.S.L.L. Military Ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wright.  
R.E. (R.) v. "D" Coy. K.S.L.L. Navy Ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. McPherson.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL.

### CLUB v. H.M.S.—

A Rugby match has been arranged between the Club and H.M.S. for to-day on the Club Ground. Kick-off, 3.30 p.m. The Club will be represented by the following:—C. E. Malby, R. M. Henderson, H. S. Rouse, Capt. Taylor, and J. A. Brand; Lieut. Bollins and J. Ralston, Capt. Nevill, Lieut. McCann, Lieut. Wahl, Lieut. Litt, R. M. Austin, and J. Walker.

## EDUCATION IN THE FAR EAST.

Dr. T. H. P. Sailer, of Columbia University, U.S.A., who has made an extensive visit to the East, has written lately on Education in a very clear and complete manner, and makes suggestions of considerable value to all interested in the welfare of Asiatics.

A most interesting experiment is still being conducted in the Philippines where the United States is seeking to prepare the Filipinos for self-government, and all their schools are taught in the English language. In this effort many Filipinos have to be the teachers and they, meanwhile, are only imperfectly acquainted with English, and the pupils in thousands of cases have no English spoken in their homes, which retards progress. Great emphasis is placed on industrial education, which in Malaya is almost ignored entirely. Ninety-five per cent. of the schools, male and female, take part in games and athletics, which are essential to shake Asiatic children out of the great lack of interest in living movements, and without which social habits will change with great reluctance. Eighty per cent. of Filipinos attend normal schools for training.

In Korea Dr. Sailer noted that the Koreans are trained, by Japanese almost exclusively, to become loyal Japanese subjects. The Japanese Government does not derive its ultimate authority from the consent of the governed, but from the divine right of the Emperor, so loyalty to the State takes the form of obedience rather than intelligent co-operation. Dr. Sailer remarks that there is much to admire in Japanese education, but even so he passes some severe criticisms. A former Minister of Education told him that the German model had been copied too much and not copied well. A broader culture and greater independence in thought is desired. The next few years will see interesting experiments.

But China is held to be the land of promise for education, because there the possibilities are so immense. The country has indigenous educational traditions which were far better developed than in any other country in the Far East, and the whole political organisation is essentially more democratic and plastic than that of Japan. But the fear is that there will be more consumption than digestion of useful knowledge, and there is great need of a brain centre and a nervous system for the regulation of the whole for the best benefits of the people. Education must be much more than a mere transplanted tradition from the west. Social service seems to appeal to young China, also industrial training on scientific lines. There are great limitations as yet, but also great opportunities of advance. And the wisest student of Chinese affairs can say what the future of China and the Chinese will be, but, it seems a dead certainty that there is a real movement going on which will affect at least a fourth part of all mankind; for when the Chinese mass moves it will move altogether for the weal or woe of itself, and every other nation under heaven.

## INTIMATIONS

# LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## CORRECT EVENING WEAR.

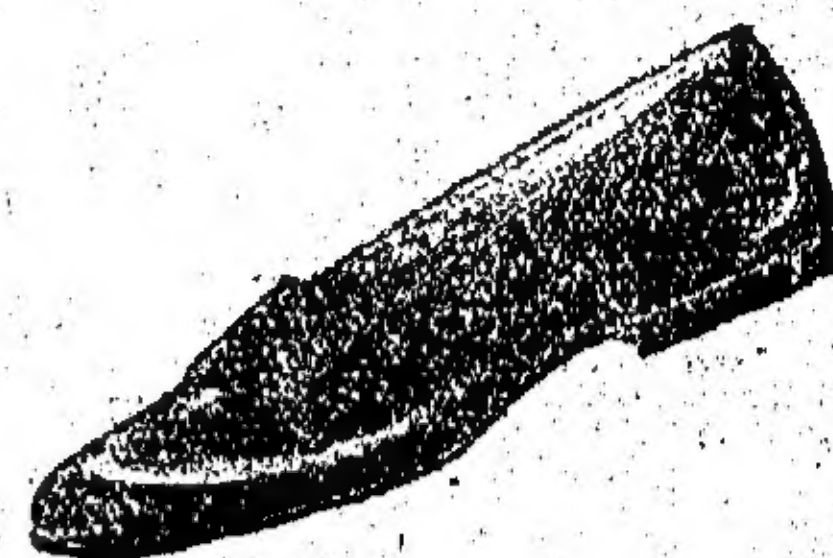
SOFT FRONTED DRESS SHIRTS.  
FITTED WITH TWO STUD HOLES  
AND FOURFOLD LINEN CUFFS.  
IN ALL SIZES.

PRICE \$4.50 EACH.

## DRESS SHOES.

SMART EVENING PUMPS  
AND LACE SHOES.  
GOOD MEDIUM TOE.  
PERFECT FITTING.

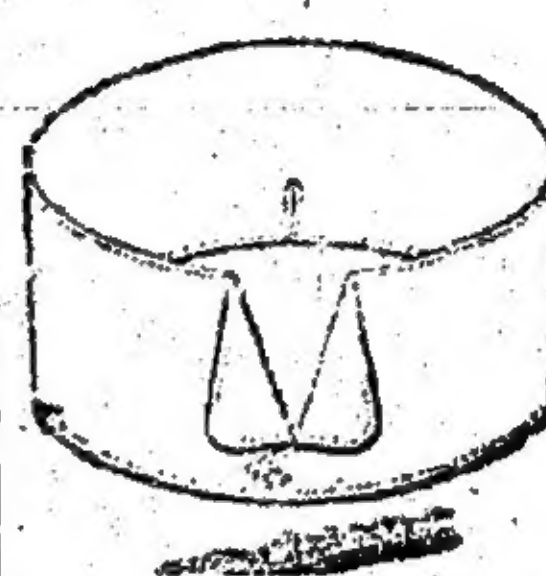
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## "THE VARSITY."

A STYLISH COLLAR FOR EVENING WEAR  
IN ALL DEPTHS AND SIZES.  
WEAR GUARANTEED.

PRICE \$4.50 DOZEN.



SILK MUFFLERS ... FROM \$4.00 EACH.  
EVENING GLOVES ... \$2.00 PAIR.  
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS ... \$1.75 EACH.  
DRESS TIES AND BOWS ... \$1.00 DOZEN.  
EVENING SOCKS ... \$1.00 PAIR.  
DRESS WAISTCOATS ... \$5.00 EACH.

[2]

## A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.  
V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY. THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[1204-3]

# Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

## NEW WOOLLEN FABRICS

IN THE MOST UP-TO-DATE MATERIALS

AND

FASHIONABLE COLOURS,  
NOW BEING DISPLAYED.

1077



## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

"GLEN" LINE (McGREGOR GOW & CO., LTD.)

CERTAIN Cargo on M.S. "GLEN-ARTNEY" having arrived here per S.S. "KUTSANG," Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS will attend at THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S GODOWNS, Kowloon, on THURSDAY, 30th November, at 2.30 P.M. to survey all damaged packages. Consignees of Cargo arrived are requested to have representatives present. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

"GLEN" LINE (McGREGOR GOW & CO., LTD.) Hongkong, 27th November, 1916. [1471]

## LOST.

BY MRS. DODWELL, 108, The Peak, between Low Level Peak Tram Station and S.S. "Empress of Asia" via Star Ferry, DIAMOND SOLITAIRE BAR BROOCH, [1422]

## A. BUNE.

## IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before THURSDAY, the 30th November, 1916. Dated the 14th November, 1916. W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., No. 16, Queen's Road Central, Liquidators. [1378]

## THE MEDICAL HALL.

## C. WITZKE &amp; CO.

CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before THURSDAY, the 30th November, 1916. Dated the 18th November, 1916. BENJAMIN & POTTS, Liquidators. [1394]

## NOTICE.

I beg to notify my patrons and friends that I have established myself as Coal and Shipping Merchant at No. 1, Douglas Street, the Firm's name of ITO BROS. & Co. having been dissolved. S. M. ITO & Co. Hongkong, 17th November, 1916. [1390]

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for Four Shares, No. 3389/3392 of the Original Denomination of \$500.00 per Share, in this Company, standing in the name of NIKOLAS ALEXIS IVANOFF (since deceased), of Hankow, has been LOST, and at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document will be null and void. The Certificate for the equivalent thereof in the present denomination will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged. C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, 17th November, 1916. [1391]

## SECOND SIX RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916 for Rbls. 3,000,000,000.

THE Subscription to the above LOAN will be opened from 14th November to 25th December, 1916. The price of issue is 95 per cent. The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and other taxation. The Loan is redeemable at par on 14th October, 1922, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date. Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 14th April and 14th October. As interest on the above Loan runs from 14th October, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue. The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan. Special favourable rates will be quoted for Business Exchange. Payment may also be made in Roubles. Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission. 40 per cent. only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds. The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrips.

G. TISDALL, Manager, RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK. [1359]

## WANTED.

## LESSONS in Spanish.

Apply— "A.P.C." Care of "Daily Press," Office. [1410]

## WANTED.

## A YOUNG STENOGRAPHER and GENERAL CLERK.

Apply stating salary required to— M. K. LO. Care of EWENS & NERDHAM. [1411]

## WANTED.

## ENGINEER, Br. steamer, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy ref., stating age and salary required to—

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd. Kowloon. [1348]

## FOR SALE.

## SAILING Yacht "LIZA," Heywood Hayes class, has won numerous races and is in perfect condition.

For particulars, etc., apply to— Box No. 28, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1419]

## INTIMATIONS

## EXHIBITION AND SALE

## OF

## OIL PAINTINGS

Executed by E. BELSITO, Esq., IN AID OF

## WAR CHARITIES.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of LADY MAY, AT THE

## CITY HALL.

From 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. [1415]

DEC. 2-10, 1916.

National

Mission

Repentance

Hope

MISSIONER: BISHOP NORRIS. [1388]

## "KISMET"

A.D.C. Production

on behalf of the

## "STAR AND GARTER FUND"

for Soldiers and Sailors totally

disabled in the War.

GALA NIGHT—FRIDAY, Dec. 15th.

SECOND NIGHT—SATURDAY, " 16th.

THIRD NIGHT—MONDAY, " 18th.

MATINEE—WED'DAY, " 20th.

PRICES:

Gala Night—Centre Dress Circle Seats \$10

and all remaining Seats \$5.

The Seats for the following nights are:—

Dress Circle " " \$4.

Stalls " " 3.

Pat. " " 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price. [1384]

G. B. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian

desiring to leave the Colony should apply

in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION

between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who

remain in the Colony for more than 7 days

are required to Register themselves under the

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars

required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at

all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not

exceeding \$50. [177]

G. TISDALL, Manager, RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK. [1359]

## MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(Mitsubishi Co.)

## COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE

KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOZANI, HOJO

NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA,

SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, HIBAI

AND OYUBAEI COALMINE.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

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KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTABU,

MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE,

OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA,

NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOK,

HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW

YORK, HONGKONG, HONGKONG,

HATPHONG AND CANTON.

Only Address:—"IWASAKI" Co., Ltd., A.B.C. 6th St. Western Union, and Bentley & Co.

Agents:—CHINESE:—Messrs. GRADING & Co., MANILA;—Messrs. MCDONALD & Co., SINGAPORE;—Messrs. ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., GLASGOW;—Messrs. A. B. BROWN, MONTAGUE & Co., Ltd., For Particulars apply to—K. KATO, Manager, No. 2, Fadder Street Hongkong. [1425]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1324]

## TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [1332]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS.—Four large rooms (communicating) facing Blake Pier and the General Post Office. Nos. 8, 10, 11 and 12 on the Third Floor of Hotel Mansions.

For particulars apply—MANAGER, HONGKONG HOTEL. [1332]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—H. E. POLLOCK, Princes Buildings. [1319]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE, at Observatory Villas, Kowloon, with Tennis Court.

Apply—ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Voeux Road Central. [1315]

## TO LET.

From 1st November next.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.

Apply, Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1005]

## TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square.

Modern and well fitted. For rent and other particulars apply to—"H." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1340]

## TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.

Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [1319]

## TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [1325]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadway and Morison Terraces.

No. 21, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD, HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1325]

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd. Alexandra Buildings. [1371]

## TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK, Furnished.

8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett. Furnished for 5 or 6 months.

No. 58, PEEL STREET.

No. 17, MOSQUE JUNCTION.

No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK, KELLY CREST, 68, PEAK.

"HARTING" Austin Road, Kowloon.

No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

No. 56, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS), Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [1325]

## JUST RECEIVED.

FRESH Supply of FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & CO., No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET. [1325]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

## FINEST OLD

## BROWN

## BRANDY

E QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

## WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 618.

## MARRIAGE.

CLARK-BADENOCH.—At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on the 28th November, by the Rev. N. C. Pope, WILLIAM GEORGE CLARK, Hongkong, fourth son of the late James Clark, of Roxburgh, Murraysburgh, Scotland, to ELIZABETH MARY BADENOCH, eldest daughter of James Badenoch, London. [1423]

## DEATH.

RODWAY.—At the General Hospital, Singapore, on November 15th, Captain George Alfred Rodway, of the Blue Funnel Line.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 29TH NOVEMBER, 1916.

## CHINA'S PROCRASTINATION.

THE negotiations over the affray at Chengchiang between Chinese and Japanese soldiers still continue to drag their weary course. Japan has put forward her demands and appears inclined to adhere to them. China has put off giving a definite reply, and in the meantime a good deal of agitation against the demands has been created in various parts of the Republic. Recently Japan made further efforts to induce the Chinese Government to settle the question, and even went so far as to accuse it of fostering the agitation, although there is no evidence as to this. The Chinese pleaded, as an excuse for the delay, that the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs was vacant. Since then it has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who is credited with a good deal of astuteness. Whether this astuteness will lead him to further procrastination remains to be seen. Chinese foreign policy in the past has been chiefly notable for the subtleties it displayed in postponing settlement. Hardly ever has there been any real talent displayed for solving difficulties, while the absence of any power behind the Government has forbidden recourse to those strong measures which alone would raise the status

of the country in foreign eyes. Japan, on the other hand, with her national Army and Navy, is in the position to make demands which it is difficult for China to refuse. China has lately raised a further bar to hasty acceptance of demands made on her, and this is the enforcement of an article of the Provisional Constitution which was allowed to become a dead letter in the time of the late President YUAN SHIH-KAI. This article provides that all treaties formed with Foreign Powers must receive the sanction of the National Assembly, without which they are invalid. What limits can be placed on the word "treaty" is uncertain, but, determined to be on the right side, the Chinese Cabinet has decided that it shall cover all agreements whatsoever their nature. This provision is, apparently, copied from the Constitution of the United States, where the approval of the Senate has to be obtained to all treaties with foreign Powers, and is contrary to the British system, whereby *post facto* approval by Parliament is not even necessary and the Cabinet has full power. There is a suspicion that this provision of the Constitution more strictly than was intended by the drafters, but, in view of the slight amount of trust that is at present reposed in the Cabinet in China, the Ministers can hardly be blamed for wishing to place the responsibility for their actions on the National Assembly wherever possible. This tendency had a disastrous effect on the success of the mediation proposals of Sir JOHN JORDAN, the British Minister, in connection with the Loochikai affair. With the consent of the French *Chargé d'Affaires* and the support of the Japanese Minister, the British Minister offered his services as mediator, although, as he was going on furlough in a few days, the time for effecting a settlement was short. Sir JOHN so far succeeded, however, that he got the French *Chargé d'Affaires* and the Chinese Cabinet in accord on the terms of a compromise, and was only frustrated at the last moment by the necessity the Chinese Cabinet felt of submitting the matter to the National Assembly, on the ground that although the agreement was not exactly a treaty it was in the nature of one, and, furthermore, concerned the territorial integrity of China, and was thus an affair of national importance. The British Minister appears to have tried his best to get the Cabinet to approve the terms without referring them to the National Assembly, but his efforts were in vain, and he was thus compelled to leave without effecting his object. No doubt this will be considered in many quarters as another instance of the procrastinating methods of the Chinese Government when facing foreign problems, more especially as the chances of getting that somewhat over-patriotic body, the National Assembly, to agree to a compromise, are remote, as Sir JOHN JORDAN probably well realised. At the same time, a certain amount of sympathy must be felt with the Chinese authorities, who may equally as fitly be credited with a desire to adhere to the Constitution as with a desire to shelve the affair for further discussion. In some respects it is rather a pity that the mediation of the British Ambassador was unsuccessful, since it would have established a precedent for the settlement of other disputes by the same means. As long as China is given up to disorder, unable to regulate her affairs, and content to let matters take their course, so long will she find herself involved in disputes with other Powers. This being the case, it would be much wiser for her to get a third Power to mediate than to conduct the negotiations directly. If the dispute with the French authorities had been settled by the mediation of the British Ambassador, it would have established a precedent for the settlement of other cases in the same manner.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow, at 10.30 a.m.

A pair of binoculars has been contributed by Mr. H. W. Looker, Hongkong, to the Lady Roberts Field Glass Fund.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Allied Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$50 from the Tailors' Guild to the funds of the Hospital.

Selfishness was smartly penalised by Mr. Hazland at the Magistracy yesterday. He fined three Indians (one of them a Court interpreter) \$5 each for monopolising a street water tap till they had filled a large butt, thereby depriving others of a chance of satisfying their more modest demands.

A Chinese who posed as a police constable, and under the fictitious character menaced people from whom he demanded money, appeared before Mr. Hazland yesterday. A truncheon was found on him and he was stated to be the possessor of a bad reputation and a police record. It was further stated that he jumped over the side of the launch when being brought over from Yau-mat in the morning. He was fined \$25 for false representation and \$25 for an assault which he committed while under his assumed character.

The exhibition of oil paintings in the City Hall on behalf of the War Charities Fund continues to attract a fairly large number of visitors, who evidently derive pleasure from inspection of the large number of works on view. It is regrettable, however, that the demand for the paintings is not as great as the merits of the work and the worthy nature of the cause deserve, the sales having been disappointingly small. It is hoped that, before the exhibition closes on Saturday, there will be an improvement in this respect. The artist, Mr. Belsito, is in attendance, prepared to give intending purchasers advice and guidance, if desired. Among the purchasers to date are—Lady May, (1), Mr. Ho Kwung (2), Mr. Silver Mendes, Macao (1), Mrs. Bicon, Macao (1), Mr. G. M. Grimble (1), Mr. N. L. Watson (2), Mr. C. Thorne (1), Mr. C. S. Gubbay (1), Mr. H. W. Bird (1), Mr. William Humphreys (1), Mr. W. Sinclair (1), Mr. T. M. Graça (1), and Mr. C. H. Blason (1).

## MILITARY WEDDING AT

## KOWLOON.

## CLARK-BADENOCH.

The marriage was solemnised at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, yesterday, of Mr. W. G. Clark, of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, son of the late Mr. James Clark, of Roxburgh, Murraysburgh, Scotland, and Miss Eleanor M. Badenoch, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Badenoch, London. The ceremony was of a military character, a guard of honour being formed by members of the Engineer Co., H.K.V.C., of which the bridegroom is a non-commissioned officer. The bride, who was given away by Mr. George A. Walker, was attired in a cream serge costume trimmed with military braid, and she wore a hat composed of cream velvet, with an osprey. The bridesmaids were the Misses Nancy and Kathleen McEwan, and they wore sailor dresses. They carried bouquets and wore brooches, the gifts of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. N. C. Pope, and the "best man" was Mr. R. S. Vergette. After the ceremony a reception was held at the Station Hotel. The bride's going-away dress was of navy serge, and she wore a small cream hat. There were many presents, which included gifts from the Kowloon Cricket Club; the staff of the Kowloon-Canton Railway and from Belcher's Fort Detachment of the Engineer Company.

## TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory:—

12.15 p.m. November 28th.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, recurring north-eastward.

## ANOTHER LITTLE LOAN FOR

## CHINA.

The Minister of Finance has decided to contract a short term loan of \$5,000,000 from the American capitalists with the Printing Press of the Ministry and the Paper Factory of Hankow as security. It is reported that the terms of the loan agreement are quite fair, and that, as soon as the approval of the Quintuple Groups is obtained the proceeds will be handed over to give immediate relief to the present financial difficulties.

Hungarian Landsturmiers of all classes who were recently re-examined and found fit for service have been ordered to join the army and to be prepared for immediate active service.



# THE WAR.

## THE CRISIS IN GREECE:

ROYALISTS THREATEN A MASSACRE—ADMIRAL  
FOURNET AND THE KING.

## AIR RAID ON NORTHERN COUNTIES:

WANDERED AIR SHIPS.

## ROUMANIANS' STOUT RESISTANCE

GUNS SAVED AT CRIAOVA.

### Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BRITISH FRONT.

##### ENEMY INFANTRY DISPERSED.

LONDON, November 28th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué* says:—Our artillery dispersed enemy infantry to the west of Puisieux.

EARLIER CABLES.

##### BRITISH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, November 27th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—Our artillery is active at La Bassée.

LATEST CABLES.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

##### NOTHING IMPORTANT.

PARIS, November 28th.

An official *communiqué* says:—There are no events of importance to report.

EARLIER CABLES.

##### CANNONADE ON THE SOMME.

PARIS, November 27th.

A *communiqué* says:—There is the usual cannonade on the Somme and in the Douaumont-Vaux sector. Calm reigns elsewhere.

A French aeroplane successfully bombed aerodromes at Guisancourt and Matigny.

### The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE GREEK CRISIS.

##### ADMIRAL FOURNET AND THE KING.

LONDON, November 28th.

The Times Athens correspondent states that Admiral Fournet has had an audience with the King, in which he drew His Majesty's attention to the gravity of the situation.

The Admiral subsequently visited the Venetian merchants, to whom he promised protection.

##### ADDITIONAL BLUE JACKETS ARRIVE.

Two hundred additional blue-jackets have arrived at Athens.

EARLIER CABLES.

##### ROYALISTS THREATEN A MASSACRE.

ATHENS, November 27th.

A Royalist friend has warned Reuter's correspondent that he had better remove to some unknown address till after December 1st. Apparently the correspondent figures in the Royalists' list of undesirables. He does not seriously believe there will be trouble, but Royalist officers openly talk of a massacre if the Allies have recourse to force.

##### FRANCO-SERBIAN SUCCESS.

##### CAPTURE OF IMPORTANT STRATEGICAL POINT.

LONDON, November 27th.

A Serbian official message says:—The French and the Serbians carried by assault Hill 1060, which is a very important strategical point. German elite troops were defending and were instructed to hold it at all costs. Several counter-attacks were launched by the enemy, irrespective of losses, but all were repulsed.

### THE EVACUATION OF CRIAOVA.

#### ROUMANIANS SAVE THEIR GUNS.

LONDON, November 27th.

According to the *Times* correspondent at Amsterdam, a German correspondent, telegraphing from General von Falkenhayn's Headquarters, admits that the Roumanians succeeded in rescuing all their artillery from Criaova, including heavy guns.

#### THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

##### BAD ROADS MAY CAUSE DELAY.

LONDON, November 27th.

A special correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung*, on the Roumanian front, reports that any further advance by the Germans beyond the Alt may be delayed, owing to the condition of the roads.

#### SERBS REPULSE ATTACK.

##### HEAVY BULGARIAN LOSSES.

PARIS, November 27th.

A *communiqué* says:—The Serbians repulsed a Bulgarian counter-attack on the Cerna front with sanguinary losses.

There is a violent reciprocal artillery duel north of Monastir. The Italians continue to advance in the hilly region of Dikovo, on our left wing.

#### A ROUMANIAN RETIREMENT.

##### VIOLENT ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, November 27th.

A Roumanian *communiqué* says:—We retired from the Alt and Topolos a little to the eastward.

There are violent engagements in the direction of Smardieasa.

#### ALEXANDRIA TAKEN.

##### GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, November 27th.

A German official message says:—We have taken Alexandria, fifty miles south-west of Bukharest.

#### ROUMANIAN RESISTANCE.

##### IN WEST WALLACHIA.

LONDON, November 27th.

A Russian *communiqué* says:—Retiring Roumanian detachments are utilising the natural features of the country and are resisting the enemy's advance in west Wallachia.

After crossing the Danube at Zimniza, the enemy occupied positions on the River Vide, between Valeni and Rasendewade.

#### Italian Front.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### ITALIANS PROGRESSING.

LONDON, November 27th.

An Italian Macedonian *communiqué* says:—Our troops are breaking down the enemy's stubborn resistance and have captured two heights to the south-west of Nizopole.

#### VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT BY ENEMY.

##### TORRENTIAL RAINS.

November 27th.

An Italian official message says:—In the Trentino there are torrential rains. The enemy in the Carnic heights is violently bombarding positions at Degan and in Chiarzo Valley.

### Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### SUBMARINE PIRACY.

##### ITALIAN LINER'S ESCAPE.

MARSEILLE, November 28th.

A steamer arrived here reports that she picked up by wireless the Italian liner, *Duca degli Abruzzi*, which had been attacked by a submarine in the middle of the night and had escaped in the darkness.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### AN INTERESTING NAVAL INCIDENT.

##### GERMAN PRIZE CREW CAPTURED.

LONDON, November 27th.

The Admiralty quotes the following incident as being of interest and as showing what occurs when the Germans depart from the ordinary practice of sinking all ships encountered:—A submarine placed a prize crew, on the 15th inst., aboard the Norwegian steamship *Older*, bound from Newport to Gibraltar, and proceeded with the usual piracy on other ships. The *Older* subsequently departed for Germany, but was recaptured by a British warship, and, despite attempts to blow her up, she was brought into a British port. The prize crew were made prisoners.

#### General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BRITISH POLICY IN GREECE.

##### "WE WILL NEVER ABANDON VENEZUELOS."

LONDON, November 27th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Ellis Griffith and others who alleged that the Government were giving insufficient support to Venezuela and criticised British policy with respect to Greece, Lord Robert Cecil dwelt on the necessity for studying the views of all the Allies in framing their policy, and declared that the Alliance had hitherto been carried on with unprecedented harmony and an amazing absence of friction. He denied that the Government were bolstering up King Constantine for private or personal reasons, and declared:—"We will never abandon Venezuela."

#### AMERICA'S PROSPERITY.

##### A REMARKABLE YEAR.

LONDON, November 28th.

As a proof that this has been a remarkable year of prosperity for America it is instanced that the income tax for the year amounts to \$13,500,000 sterling compared with \$8,000,000 last year.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### GERMAN AIR RAID.

##### BOMBS DROPPED IN NORTHERN COUNTIES.

LONDON, November 28th.

The Press Bureau announces that hostile airships crossed the north-eastern coast last night.

Bombs are reported to have been dropped in several places in the northern counties, but there are no reports of any casualties or damage.

LATEST CABLES.

#### WANDERED AIRSHIPS.

LONDON, November 28th.

The air raid occurred at midnight. Some of the airships apparently lost their bearings and wandered aimlessly.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE PENSIONS BILL.

LONDON, November 27th.

In the House of Commons, following a general criticism of the Pensions Bill the Government accepted amendments tending to unify the administration. A new Bill will be introduced.

#### WAR PRISONERS IN SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, November 27th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope announced that he understood that Germany had accepted the British proposal to repatriate Anglo-German war prisoners in Switzerland if they were totally unfit for military service.

### SMUGGLING "FOOD FOR BELGIUM."

#### RAID BY BELGIAN CUSTOMS.

AMSTERDAM, November 27th.

In consequence of frequent smuggling of "food for Belgium," destined to Germany, Belgian Customs officers and civilians searched trains on the frontier, and confiscated cartloads of pigs and bacon.

The Germans on the other side of the entanglements stoned the Belgians.

German sentries intervened, and one smuggler was killed and many Belgians wounded.

#### THE MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

LONDON, November 27th.

Mr. C. C. McLeod has been invited to appear before the Mesopotamia Commission.

#### AUSTRIA'S NEW EMPEROR.

##### HIS IMPERIAL DESIGNATION.

LONDON, November 27th.

The *Times* understands that the Emperor Charles will shortly be crowned at Budapest as King of Hungary and of the New Kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia, which will be under the control of the Magyars, thus obviously aiming at forcible conscription of the southern Slavs, as in the case of Poland.

#### THE RAMSGATE RAID.

##### DRIFTER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

LONDON, November 27th.

The experience of a drifter in the Ramsgate raid makes most thrilling reading.

According to correspondents, the drifter saw a German destroyer loom up in the darkness, not two hundred yards away. The drifter was about to hail it, when a shot whizzed overhead. The little boat was no match for the destroyer, and her only chance was to turn and make for home. She did, and was followed by a succession of six shots, all of which were directed too high. The light on the mizen afforded a target at which the German fire was aimed.

One of the crew of the drifter exhibited splendid heroism. He seized a piece of snacking, with the intention of covering the lamp. He was on his way to carry out this intention when another shot carried away the mizen entirely, stove in the ship's boat, tore a hole in the cookhouse roof and finally exploded over the sea. When the light disappeared, the enemy evidently believed they had sunk the vessel.

#### SUBMARINE PIRACY.

##### BRITISH AUTHORITIES DEALING WITH IT.

LONDON, November 27th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a question, Mr. Asquith assured the House that the renewed submarine warfare was engaging the unremitting attention of the authorities, and all possible steps were being taken to deal with the matter.

#### COLOGNE'S 3D. MEALS.

##### 80,000 FED DAILY BY MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. Carl W. Ackerman, Berlin correspondent of the United Press of America, on his return from a visit to Cologne, says:—"Cologne is solving the problem of the high cost of living in a manner never before attempted. The municipality is feeding 80,000 persons daily and providing better and cheaper food than would be possible for individual working men's families."

"I watched the preparation of one of the regular municipal meals and ate it. It cost only 3d. and was better than could have been prepared by a family in Berlin for five times that amount. I believe that this Socialistic movement is the most important development in Germany's present food situation. Cologne is preparing to continue the system after the war."

Major Wallraf, at the head of the department, expressed the opinion that even if the war should last two years more and the food situation should become worse everywhere, the people of Cologne would be satisfactorily nourished. It is stated that the municipality has two years' supplies of sugar and dried meats and vegetables upon which to draw.

The street commissioner, Herr Schmidt, has a plan for the municipality to make money by selling by-products, a movement jokingly called "The Cologne Garbage Can." The British Fleet. Before this municipal feeding was inaugurated it was discovered by examination of the city garbage that 10 per cent. of bread and a very large percentage of meat and vegetables had been wasted through careless preparation. The demand for these prepared meals is now so great that it is estimated that Cologne will be feeding 300,000 persons daily during the winter."

### SEQUEL TO A CYCLE ACCIDENT.

#### HONGKONG JUNKMASTER FINED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr.

Hasland heard evidence in a charge against the master of a Conservancy junk of having caused an obstruction in the roadway on the Praya East, opposite Lun Fat Street, in the early morning of the 22nd inst., whereby Mr. John Carr, shift engineer, Hongkong Electric Company, was thrown from his bicycle and sustained bodily injury and damage to his machine.

Mr. Shenton, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing, solicitor, for the defendant.

The complainant stated that, on the date mentioned, he was riding along the Praya East, when he ran full tilt into a plank which was projecting 6 feet from the edge of the sea-wall into the roadway. The end of the plank was about 18 inches above the ground. The plank was used as a gangway to a Conservancy junk lying alongside the sea-wall. The defendant was the junkmaster. Witness fell off his bicycle on to the roadway and sustained injury to his right temple. There were no precautions taken to avoid accident; no lights shown or ropes used, and no one standing by. There were one or two persons sitting about on board the junk. The lighting at the place was very bad, consisting of two gas lamps 30 or 40 feet apart. The bicycle was "finished." When he got up he threw the plank into the sea and reported the matter to Sergt. Floyd. Witness first saw the defendant when he came ashore and handed his licence to the Sergeant.

In cross-examination, witness said he could not swear the defendant, now in court, was the man who handed the licence to the Sergeant. He did not notice a light on board the junk. The tram-cars had stopped running at the time the accident happened.

You had the whole road to yourself?—Yes, but I had the sea on my side of the road. There are poles along the side of the sea-wall.

Were you riding on the space between the poles and the edge of the sea-wall?—I am not a fool.

Mr. Sing—You may be; I don't know. Mr. Hasland—No remarks; answer the question. That's impertinent; let's have no more of it.

Sergt. Floyd deposed that the complainant reported the accident to him. He went to the place and saw the foks who replaced the plank. He and complainant went to the police-station, and sent for the junkmaster, who came, and after a conversation about compensation he was formally charged. The defendant had a conversation with the Inspector about the accident. He did not deny that the plank was there. In connection with compensation complainant asked \$100 and defendant offered \$25.

There was no evidence offered for the defence, Mr. Sing contending that he had no case to meet. Nothing had been proved against his client.

Mr. Shenton—What I have proved is that he was master of the junk at the time of the accident and the following day admitted liability by offering compensation.

The Magistrate said he must be satisfied that the defendant was in charge of the junk at the time of the accident.

The defendant was then called, and, in answer to Mr. Sing, said he was master of the junk. He was on board on the night of the accident and had 10 foks under him. He did not know who put the plank out. He did not give orders to put it out, but he saw it put out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shenton, defendant admitted that since the accident the plank had been so arranged that it projected only 5 feet beyond the sea-wall. It was not the case that they now lashed the shore end of the plank to the telephone standards, and he was not aware that the police had found it so arranged two days after the accident.

Mr. Sing, in addressing the Magistrate, said the defendant was in the employment of the Conservancy contractor, who was authorised to go to this place and load or unload.

The Magistrate—But not to put up an obstruction.

Mr. Sing—Yes, it is absolutely impossible for him to do his work without doing so.

Mr. Shenton—It is now being worked with only 4 feet projecting.

Mr. Shenton, in reply to the Magistrate, said he was taking action for compensation.

A fine of \$10, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment, was imposed.

### A TALK WITH THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.

(BY HAMILTON FYFE.)

"The Queen will see you between ten and eleven," wrote the Lady-in-Waiting, "at the Palace Hospital." Only the day before this the Palace Hospital had been opened. All the ground floor, where the state rooms are, had been turned into wards for wounded, into bath-rooms, bandaging rooms, operating rooms. Under the entrance archway they were carrying in wounded on stretchers when I arrived.

In the hall of the palace was a working party, stitching hard at bed-shirts, dressing-gowns, and so on. Nurses in white, with their head-dresses arranged like that which one sees in France, passed frequently through the hall. A few minutes two of them came quickly towards me. One was the Lady-in-Waiting, whom I knew. The other was the Queen. She held her hand out. "How do you do?" she said. "Let us sit down here."

"Here" was a long table in the hall, littered with needle work, books for the soldiers, packets of cigarettes. The Queen drew a chair up to it. The Lady-in-Waiting retired. "Sit down, please," said the Queen. "You must excuse our being in rather a muddle. You see we have only just started work. There was nothing to distinguish her from the other nurses, except that across her forehead she wore an ermine bandeau instead of linen. Yet, without that, even I should have recognised her at once, for her portrait is to be seen in almost every house. It is customary to say of Queens that they are beautiful. But the beauty of the Princess Marie of Edinburgh, niece of King Edward, cousin to King George, was admired and spoken about long before she was a Queen. Fair-haired, with blue-grey eyes which suggest the image of deep pools, now tinged with smiling, now dimmed by passing clouds, now flashing and piercing like the shafts of vivid light; with clearly cut, slightly aquiline profile, tender in repose, she has been from her girlhood marked not only by these charms of feature but by that subtler, far less common quality, distinction. And as her mind and soul have developed, so that gift of distinction has become more and more noticeable. At forty she is still a beautiful woman, and many say "more beautiful than ever," for the spirit that shines through the flesh has been tried in the fires of grief and of joy, has sounded the depths of life and drawn from them knowledge and sympathy and strength.

WHY SHE IS LOVED. It is her understanding of life, her disregard of the mere trappings and suits of her great position, her quick intelligence and warm humanity that have won her the affection of the Roumanian people. I could not see at once from her manner to me, a stranger (though at the same time, as she made me feel a compatriot), why she was loved. (To begin with, she is entirely free from any affectation or self-consciousness, defects from which royalty too often suffers. She has the happy knack of putting everyone immediately at ease. She shows the real woman in herself, and draws out the reality from others.)

We talked first about the hospital. "I wanted to give them the whole place," she said, "but there would have been difficulties about carrying stretchers up the staircase, and then, she added with a little laugh, "I suppose we must live somewhere. So we have kept our own private rooms."

I asked whether the women of Bucharest had come forward readily to help in Red Cross work. "Splendidly," the Queen answered. "They don't mind how hard the work is."

"Here in the palace," she went on, "I have no difficulties about getting anybody or anything I want. You can understand that. But it isn't so in all hospitals. And our needs will increase as time slips by. We have got a wonderfully good medical service and Red Cross organisation, when you consider what a little country this is, only eight million people. But we do want to be guaranteed against any shortage in the future. We want surgeons, we want trained nurses, and we want all kinds of hospital stores. Do you think *The Daily Mail* can help us to get them? Of course, I know the needs of England herself are very heavy. Still, there may be some chance of finding helpers for us, too. And then America! They are so generous there, so ready to do all they can to relieve suffering. I am sure they would come to the assistance of our brave wounded if they were told how great the need is."

PRACTICAL WAR VIEWS. The process of "becoming thoroughly Roumanian" cannot have been altogether pleasant for the young Princess.

What sustained her all through the years of storm and stress? Chiefly her abundant vitality. Let her answer for herself. "We were speaking of the field hospitals at the front. I want so much to go and see them, she said. "I think they would like it. But I know that for the present at all events visitors are not wanted. Later on, I hope, for I feel that perhaps I might be able to stimulate them, as I did the workers in the cholera camp a few years ago. You see I am always in good spirits, and that helps me to cheer people up. I dare say it is the result of having such good health. I wasn't in the least afraid of cholera. I never am afraid of anything in that way. I suppose I must be a fatalist."

She is practical in her view of the war and Roumanian's share in it. Bloodshed and the hideous maiming of men, the tears of women, and the cry of orphaned babes move her to detachment, as they must every woman with a woman's heart. But she sees that there is no road to peace save the one which the Allied nations are pursuing now. I have been told that since Roumania came into the war the Queen has seemed relieved of a burden. One can easily understand this. King Ferdinand is a Hohenzollern. She was an English Princess. Each of them has become "thoroughly Roumanian," and, thinking only of Roumania's good, never a shadow of antagonism came between them. But one can imagine the strain which each had to endure.



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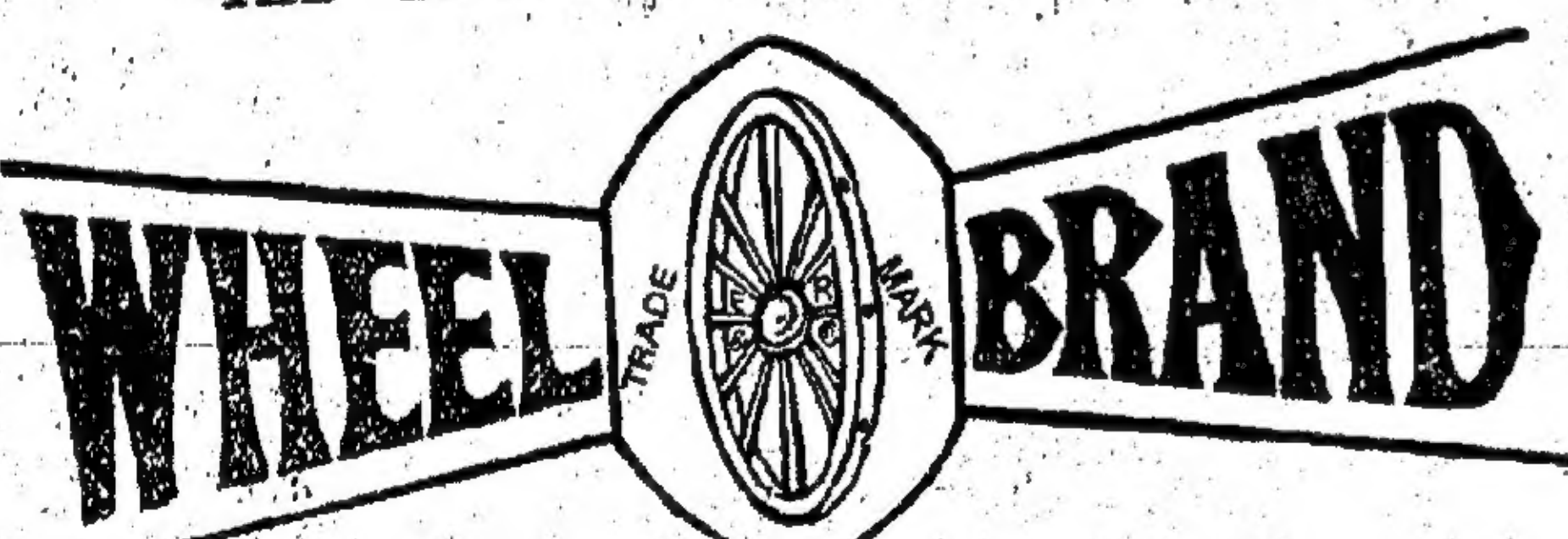
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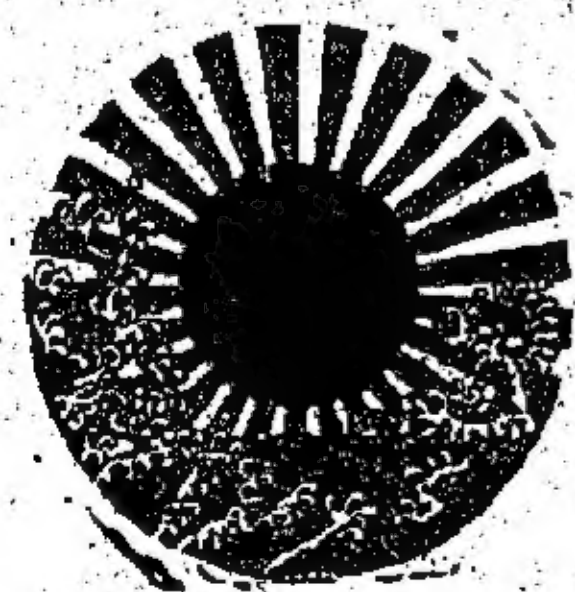
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## TEN MONTHS IN GERMANY.

THE COMING WINTER.  
MEAT AND OTHER FOOD FACTS.  
CLASS HATRED.

[By D. THOMAS CURTIN.]

Mr. Curtin's tenth article is devoted to the food question in Germany, and is further demonstration of the growing effectiveness of the Allied blockade and the need for even greater stringency. The system of rationing is examined, and it is shown how the selfish defects are emphasized by the selfish refusal of the Junker class to bear their share of privations. Mr. Curtin's articles will appear twice or thrice weekly.

There is only one way to find out the truth about the distress in Germany, and that is to go there and travel as widely as possible—preferably on foot.

No neutral can write the truth in Germany. The truth must be memorized and carried across the frontier in the brain, for the searching process extends to the very skin of the traveller. If he has an umbrella or stick, it is likely to be broken from his boots, lest they may conceal writings. This does not happen in every case, but it takes place in many cases.

The average visitor to Germany, and there is still a great deal of coming and going between the United States, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Spain, is carefully shepherded by the Government from the moment he arrives in the country till he leaves.

Until the last few weeks artificial appearances were maintained at the hotels and in the trains. A neutral I had formed a slight acquaintance in Berlin, told me that during the last fortnight the food stringency has grown more severe. Many readers of these lines will know the Hotel Adlon, which is the Ritz of Germany. My neutral friend spent his last night in Germany at that palatial hostelry as recently as last week. For breakfast he was only able to get imitation coffee, served with condensed milk and saccharine, dry war bread, and Swiss cheese of the kind you call Gruyère. He was told that sardines or smoked salmon could be fetched.

TIGHTEN THE BLOCKADE.

Far be it from me to desire to exaggerate in any way the state of affairs in Germany which has been persistently misunderstood by many of your newspapers for nearly two years. On the other hand, a revelation of what I believe to be the exact state of affairs should help the Allies and the Government to realize the great value of the utmost pressure of the blockade.

I contend, that, despite the great vigilance you are now displaying, the blockade is continually evaded. A neutral and pro-Ally resident of a certain port in Germany, with whom I discussed these things, took me for a walk and showed me the thousands of barrels of fat, hundreds, but thousands of barrels of fat, "to know that every one of these barrels lengthens the war and destroys the lives of gallant soldiers and their officers," and apart from the public evasions of the blockade, is the secret smuggling—difficult to deal with.

In an interesting conversation I have had since I arrived in England, with one of your Government officials, came to the conclusion that the cocoa and chocolate question is not understood here. Chocolate is a most essential food to Germany today. The Germans had only lately begun to become tea drinkers; therefore they do not miss tea. They, and more especially the Austrians, have always been large consumers of coffee, but the present coffee, whether it be made of burnt acorn or burnt malt, or whether it be almost wholly chicory, is so unpleasant as to become nauseating in a few weeks. In its stead the Germans take cocoa or chocolate in liquid form. There is a certain amount of fat in chocolate or cocoa in the cup and watch you allow it to cool in the cup and watch the formation of a film of oil. For that reason also, various forms of the produce of the cocoa plant are practically indispensable in Germany nowadays.

When I wrote the other day that every bar of chocolate entering the country prolongs the war, I did so with knowledge gained by my personal necessities.

DOING THE NEUTRALS.  
In Germany, as it is no longer possible to conceal the actual state of affairs from any but highly placed and carefully attended neutrals travelling therein, the utmost pains are being taken to mislead the outside world. The unfortunate American and other correspondents interned in Berlin for the duration of the war are not allowed to send anything the Government does not wish to get out. They are, moreover, regularly dosed with propaganda distributed by the Nachrichtenendienst (Publicity Service of the Foreign Office).

One of the books handed round to the neutrals when I was in Berlin was a treatise on the German industrial and economic situation, by Professor Cassell, of the University of Uppsala, Sweden.

He came upon the invitation of the German authorities for a three weeks' study of conditions. In his preface he artlessly mentions that he was enabled to accomplish so much in three weeks owing to the praiseworthy way in which everything was arranged for him. He completely imparted his interviews with officials, from printed statistics, and from observations made on carefully shepherded expeditions. Neutral correspondents are expected to use this sort of thing, which is turned out by the hundredweight, as the basis of their communications to their newspapers. We were supplied with a similar volume on the "Great German naval victory of Jutland."

I alloyed any suspicion that might have arisen as to the reason of my long sojourn in Germany by receiving all this literature and now and then submitting to the censor the most innocuous part of it for transmission to one or two American publications.

Much of my personal research work was done on foot. One of my plans was to

leave Berlin by the earliest morning train for some distant town, walk about, and return at night. This spared me the necessity of having my identity marked. On other occasions I went for long tours, so that my information is not derived merely from Berlin and district, but from almost every part of the country.

FOOD RESERVES.

First and foremost in the welfare of the people, whatever may be said by the vegetarians, is the vital question of the meat supply. Involved in the question of cattle is milk, leather, other products, and, of course, meat itself.

It seems to be understood here that one, though by no means all, of the reasons of the tremendous thrust at Roumania is the need for food and oil. One German statistician told me he believed that the conquest of Roumania would add between nine and ten months to Germany's capacity to hold out, during which time, no doubt, one or other of the Allies would succumb. Be this as it may, Roumania contains grain in great quantities. Much of it has been paid for in cash by England, the Germans aver.

At the moment the actual number of cattle in Germany does not seem to be so greatly depreciated as one would expect. After a very thorough investigation I am convinced that there are in Germany to-day from three-fourths to four-fifths as many head of cattle as there were before the war.

In the spring and summer of this year these cattle did very well, but with the passing of the grazing season new difficulties are arising. Cattle must be fed, and unless sufficient grain comes from Roumania to supply the beef for the people and the feed for the cattle it is obvious that there must be a wholesale slaughtering, and consequent reduction of milk, butter, and cheese.

All these details may seem tiresome, but they directly concern the length of the war.

To add to the shortage, the present stock of cattle in Germany was being largely drawn upon when I left for the supply of the German armies in the occupied parts of France, Belgium, and Russia, and the winter prospect in Germany, therefore, is one of obviously increased privation, provided always, may I say it again, that the blockade is drastic.

Cattle are, of course, not the only food supply. There is game. Venison is a much commoner food in Germany than with you, especially now there is much of it left. Hares, rabbits, partridges are in some parts of Germany much more numerous even than in England. A friend of mine recently arrived from Hungary told me that he had been present at a shoot over driven partridges at which, on three successive days, over 400 brace fell to the guns. Wherever I went in Germany, however, game was being netted.

PIGS.

Before the war pork, ham, and bacon were the most popular German food, but owing to the Government mistake of killing pigs in what I heard called the "pork panic" the Germans are today facing a remarkable shortage of their favourite meat. I believe that they have only one-fourth as many pigs as they had before the war.

The Berlin stockyards slaughtered over 25,000 pigs weekly before August, 1914. During the first 10 months of the war the figure actually rose to 50,000 pigs per week in that one city alone. In one week in September last the figure had fallen to 350 pigs!

The great slaughter early in the war gave a false optimism not only to Germans, but also to visitors. If you have the curiosity to look back at newspapers of that time you will find that the great plagues of the war were diluted upon by travelling neutrals.

To-day the most tremendous efforts are being made to increase the number of pigs. You will not find much about this in the German newspapers—in fact what the German newspapers do not print is often more important than what they do print. In the rural districts you can learn much more of Germany's food secrets than in the newspapers.

When I came to deal with the astounding part the clergy have taken in fanning the hatred they consider necessary to successful war I shall be able to show their unpublished utterances are on the food problem much truer indices of conditions than newspaper articles or news.

In one small village which I went to I counted no fewer than 30 public notices on various topics. Here is one:—

FATTEN PIGS.  
Fat is an essential for soldiers and hard workers. Not to keep and fatten pigs if you are able to do so is treason to the Fatherland.

No pen empty—every pen full. Others deal with the great gold hunt, of which I shall tell.

CLASS HATRED.

These food notices may be necessary, but they are bringing about intense class hatred in Germany. They are directed at the small farmer, who in many cases has killed all his pigs and most of his cows, because of his difficulty in getting fodder. The great agrarian Junkers, the wealthy landowners of Prussia, have in many cases more cows, more pigs, more poultry than before the war.

I know from a friend who was recently visiting a well-known German nobleman that, with the exception of the fact that the bread was adulterated with potato flour, there was no change whatever in the diet of the guests. It is true that beer was served, but there was every kind of German wine, meat, game, eggs, and a sufficiency of butter. There was no waste in the house, because there is never any waste in any German house.

The facts of these great disparities of life are well known, and if there were more individuality in the German character they would lead to something more serious than the very tame riots, at several of which I have been present. That the food question is the dominating topic in Germany among all except the very rich, and that this winter will add to the intensity of the conversation on the subject, is not difficult to understand. Most of the shopping of the world is done by women, and the German woman of the middle class, whose

maid-servant has gone off to a munition factory, has to spend at least half her day waiting in a long line for potatoes, butter, or meat.

There is a curious belief here and in the United States in the perfection of German organization. My experience of their organization is that it is absolutely marvellous—when there are no unexpected difficulties in the way. When the Germans first put the nation on rations as to certain commodities, the outside world said, "Ah, they are beginning to starve!" or "What wonderful organizers!"

RAD RATIONING.

As a matter of fact, they were not beginning to starve, and they were not wonderful organizers. The rationing was done about as badly as it could be done. It was a bad thing in such a fashion as to produce plenty in some places and death in others. It was done so that wealthy men made fortunes and poor men were made still poorer. The inordinate greed and lack of real patriotism on the part of influential parties in both Germany and Austria-Hungary have added to the bad state of affairs. As if to make matters worse, the whole vast machine of rationing by ticket was based on the expectation of a comparatively quick and decisive victory for Germany. This led to reckless consumption and a great rise in prices. The fight that is now going on between the masses in the towns and the wealthy land-owning farmers has been denounced in public by food dictator Batocki (pronounced Batotski) who, in words almost of despair, complained of the selfish landed proprietor, who would only disgorge to the suffering millions in the great manufacturing centres at a price greatly exceeding that fixed by the food authorities.

All manner of earnest public men are endeavouring to cope with the coming distress, and at this point I can do no better than quote from an interview given me by Dr. Sudenkum, Social Democratic member of the Reichstag for Nuremberg, Bavaria. He is a sincere patriot, and a foremost worker in food organization. The use of his name here is no betrayal of confidence, as I filed the interview with the Wilhelm Strasse for use in American papers, and they allowed me to bring it out of Germany with me subject to strict censorship.

"More than a year ago," he explained, "I worked out a plan for the distribution of food, which provided for uniform food-cards throughout the entire empire. For example, everyone, whether he lived in a Bavarian village or in a Prussian city, would receive, say, half a pound of meat a week. I presented my plan to the Government, with whose approval I met. Nevertheless, they did not see fit to adopt it for three reasons. In the first place, because they believed that the people might become unnecessarily alarmed. Secondly, because our enemies might make capital out of such measures. Thirdly, because our leaders at that time believed that the war might be over before the end of 1915."

"But the war dragged on, and we were somewhat extravagant with our supplies. I except bread, for which we introduced cards in February, 1915—and instead of the whole Empire husbanding the distribution of meat, for example, various sections here and there introduced purely local measures, with the inevitable resulting confusion."

STEW CANNONS.

"Hunger has been a cause of revolution in the past," Dr. Sudenkum continued thoughtfully. "We should take lessons from history, and do everything in our power to provide for the poor. I have worked hard in the development of the 'People's Kitchens' in Berlin. We started in the suburbs early in 1915, and some great central kitchens, in which we cook a nourishing kitchen (stewing vegetables)—Gulasch, Janonien (stew-cannons) as they are popularly called—are sent through the city, and from them one may purchase enough for a meal at less than the cost of production. We have added a new central kitchen each week until we now have 30, each of which supplies 10,000 people a day with a meal, or, more correctly, a meal and a half. In July, however, the work assumed greater proportions, for the municipal authorities also created great central kitchens. Most of the dinners are taken to the homes and eaten there."

"The People's Kitchen idea is now spreading throughout Germany. But I believe in going further. I believe in putting every German—I make no exception—upon rations. That is what is done in a besieged city, and our position is sufficiently analogous to a besieged city is warrant the same measures. All our food would then be available for equal distribution, and each person would get his allowance."

"This earnest Social Democrat's idea is, of course, perfect in theory. Even the able, hard-working Batocki, however, cannot make it practicable. Why not? The Agrarians, the great Junkers of Prussia, not only will not make sacrifices, but stubbornly insist upon wringing every penny of misery money from the nation which has boasted to the world that its patriotism was unselfish and unrivalled."

GIRL'S SACRIFICE.

SKIN-GRAFTING OFFER TO WOUNDED SOLDIER.

"I have been told that many wounds are badly healed because the doctors cannot get skin grafts on the wound. I would consider it an honour to be allowed to put myself at your disposal at any time in order that portions of my skin might be taken to graft on a wound."

The above is from a letter received by the resident medical officer of the Fishmongers' Hall Hospital from a nineteen-year-old girl employed in a large City office.

"The offer is a genuine one," the doctor stated, "and shows the extraordinary patriotism of one who is unable to help in other ways. At the moment we have no case that would benefit from such a sacrifice, but in about two months of our patients may require skin-grafting, and then I shall certainly consider taking advantage of the offer."



THE "DEUTSCHLAND'S"  
TRIP TO AMERICA.HOW SHE ESCAPED  
DESTRUCTION.

The commander of the U-liner *Deutschland*, Captain Koenig, tells in his book which has just appeared, an exciting story of his vessel's narrow escape from a British destroyer on the voyage to the United States. She had to make a sudden dive at full speed at a perilous angle in a rough sea whereby she drove her nose into the mud, thus running out of one danger into another.

"We had come up to the surface one morning," he writes, "and found the sea very rough. I climbed into the conning tower to look over the stormy waters. Every moment a wave dashed against it, raising showers of spray. I was just going to give the order to start the oil engine when—what was that? Was it not smoke? I waited and glued my eyes to the binocular till they ached."

"I saw it again. It was smoke, and there, too, was a slender mast; and now, straining my eyes at the glass, I looked along a trough in the waves and saw—smoke from four short funnels!"

## "DONNERWETTER."

Donnerwetter! It is a destroyer. With one spring I reached the tower-hatch. "Alarm! Dive quick! Flood ship!"—To the submerged rudder!—Go down ten fathoms! The commands followed one another in one breath. But the result! To dive in such a sea-way according to all experience is almost sheer madness. But what can I do? The destroyer may already have seen us. We must get down, and as fast as possible.

"The crew worked in silent haste. The compressed air hissed out of the tanks—the submerged valves sang in every key."

"I stand with compressed lips, look through the window of the tower on the raging sea, and watch for the first sign of sinking. But I still see the deck, and again and again the waves throw us on to the surface. We have not a moment to lose."

"I ordered the submerged rudder to be given a sharper angle, and shout: 'Both engines fullest speed forward!'"

"The whole ship trembles with the motion of the engines, and makes veritable leaps forward. It rolls in the wild sea; will it never dive? Then all of a sudden the bow plunges down and the vessel goes more and more steeply into the depths. Daylight fades away in the tower, and the indicator shows in rapid sequence—2—3—4—5—6—10 yards. But the angle of the ship still grows steeper and steeper."

"We totter, lean back, lean all held on the floor, which tilts sharply before us. I am still able to hold on to the eye-piece of the periscope, and below me the crew cling fast to the wheels of the submerged rudder. So it goes on for a few terrible seconds."

"We have hardly realised the new situation when there comes a sudden powerful jerk, and we are thrown to the floor, while everything that is not made fast is hurled about in confusion."

"We look at each other, and for a moment there is an anxious silence. Then, says the second officer drily: 'Well, we have arrived,' and the appalling strain is relaxed. But we were all pale as death."

"What has happened? Why this unnatural angle taken by the ship, and why did the engines race so furiously that the whole vessel groaned? Before we could make out the reason, Kees, the chief engineer, had hurried from this place, and like lightning pulled over the engine telegraph to 'stop.' Now suddenly there was a deep silence, and we took stock of the situation."

## ANGLE OF THIRTY-SIX DEGREES.

"The ship had dived at an angle of thirty-six degrees and stood, so to speak, on its hand. The bow had hit the bottom, while the stern swung wildly up and down, the indicator showing a depth of fifteen yards. That was how I sized up the situation, which was anything but reassuring."

"According to the chart the depth here was thirty-one yards. Thanks to the angle at which the long vessel lay, there must be a considerable portion of it above the surface—a splendid mark for the enemy destroyer! As long as the engines worked, whenever the ship got into the trough of the waves the screws raced partly in the air, and made it more noticeable by raising clouds of spray. This Kees had realised from the furious working of the engines, and by his presence of mind had removed our worst danger."

"But still, we had marked our position by a novel type of buoy, and every moment we expected to hear the crash of a shell against the stern of the vessel above us. But the stillness continued. The screws no longer betrayed us; it was still twilight, and apparently the destroyer had troubles of its own in the rough sea."

"Nevertheless, we made all haste to get out of our awkward situation, and the vessel had remained watertight, sustained no damage from the terrific concussion, all went well. The life tanks, which were still partly filled with air, were flooded, and thus gradually brought the boat into a more favorable position."

"It was not yet horizontal, for it had heeled its nose very energetically in the mud, but we were at least entirely free from water, and could undertake further operations undisturbed. Some of the water was forced from the forward part, and the vessel 'trimmed' until the bow got clear of the mud. Then, however, we began to rise and tip up, owing to the weight in the aft, but at last we got the balance right."

"That we escaped destruction diving at full speed at an angle of 36 in such rough sea, and striking the bottom, we owe to our wonderfully powerful engine frame!"

## DUBLIN SHOOTINGS.

WHAT MARTIAL LAW MEANS.  
"NO EXCUSE."

The report was issued last month of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the arrest and subsequent treatment of Mr. Sheehy Skeffington, Mr. Thomas Dickson, and Mr. Patrick James McIntyre during the Dublin outbreak last April.

In brief, the Commissioners—Sir John Simon, chairman, Lord Justice Molony, and Mr. Denis Henry, K.C.—found:

1. That Mr. Sheehy Skeffington had no connection with the rebellion.
2. That neither Mr. Dickson nor Mr. McIntyre had any connection with the Sinn Féin movement.
3. That, apart from the defence of insanity, there can be no excuse or palliation for the conduct from first to last of Captain Bowen-Colthurst, who ordered the shootings.

Mr. Sheehy Skeffington, to whose case the report is principally directed, was walking in the direction of his home at 8 p.m. on the second day of the rebellion when a crowd began to follow him and call his name. Lieutenant Morris sent him to Portobello Barracks.

The same evening Captain Bowen-Colthurst took him out of barracks with his hands behind his back as "hostage," to be shot if the military party were attacked on their mission to occupy certain premises. The party returned, and Mr. Skeffington, Mr. Dickson, and Mr. McIntyre were shot next morning, on Captain Bowen-Colthurst's orders, in the barrack yard.

## "CITIZEN" REPORT.

Captain Bowen-Colthurst (who has been found by court-martial guilty of murder but insane and is now in an asylum) made a written report after the shooting. The Commissioners state that his account "is entirely untrue."

"Captain Bowen-Colthurst's object in going to the guard room was not to examine the prisoners, but, as he stated to Lieutenant Dobbin at the time, to have them shot. The armed guard was not ordered out for the purpose of preventing the prisoners' escape but for the purpose of shooting them. There was no possibility of the prisoners making their escape from the yard, a fact which is obvious to anyone who has seen it. No documents or correspondence whatever were found on the prisoners which showed them to be 'dangerous characters,' and any documents found on them could be thoroughly examined in a few minutes."

## FORGED DOCUMENT.

Before the outbreak in Dublin much attention had been attracted to a printed pamphlet entitled "Secret Orders Issued to the Military." The Commissioners state that the document was a forgery from beginning to end.

A copy was produced before them with a note attached to it in red ink by Captain Bowen-Colthurst certifying that he found it on Mr. Skeffington. The Commissioners are satisfied that it was not so found, but was added at a later date to the other documents. It was probably discovered during the search of Mr. Skeffington's house. "It was conceded before us that some copy of the printed document could have hardly failed to have come into the hands of any Dublin journalist."

## LAXITY AT THE BARRACKS.

The Commissioners concluded: The garrison of Portobello Barracks, insufficient for the purpose of resisting any serious assault that might have been made, was reinforced by a medley of soldiers from different regiments, together with some sailors who had reported at the commencement of the week. The officers, too, came from different units and were in many cases unknown to one another.

It is not to be wondered at that this state of things produced a considerable laxity of control and cohesion within the barracks.

We are satisfied that the state of things which rendered Captain Bowen-Colthurst's conduct possible was largely caused by the unfortunate but inevitable absence (through illness) of Colonel McCammond, the only officer in the barracks whom Captain Colthurst would not have considered himself at liberty to ignore.

The officers in charge of the guard were young men who had recently left school, and, of necessity, were without military experience; and this fact, combined with Captain Colthurst's masterful character and superior rank, does much to excuse their failure to offer any effective opposition to his treatment of prisoners who were under their charge.

A DISCREDITABLE PROCEEDING. No evidence as to the raid on Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington's house on Friday evening, April 28th, was tendered to us on behalf of the military, save that Major Resborough denied that he had given any orders for it—a statement which we accept.

A large number of soldiers took part in the raid, and it is impossible to suppose that the facts as to it remained unknown to all not actually engaged in it, though we cannot believe that the methods employed were either authorised or approved. The discreditable character of the proceeding is intensified by the circumstance that a few hours before, when inquiries were made at the barracks on Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington's behalf, information was refused by the officer responsible for her husband's death, who himself then headed the raid.

We think it right to say that, in our opinion, it is a circumstance highly regrettable and most surprising that, after the events of Wednesday, Captain Bowen-Colthurst should have found himself free to act, in company with a body of soldiers, as he did on the following Friday.

## POWERS UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

The effect, so far as the powers of military authorities are concerned, of a proclamation of martial law within the United Kingdom has often been expounded, but nevertheless, in the crisis which

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## FOOD IDOLATRY.

GERMAN STATESMAN ON HOW TO  
LIVE ON ALMOST NOTHING.

Professor and Privy Councillor Boas, one of Germany's great authorities on food values, has been lecturing to a number of women's associations on "How one can almost live on nothing." The learned professor has been employed by the Food Distribution Office to allay popular discontent, but *Verdict*, while admitting he has proved that one can almost live on nothing, is doubtful whether the life so lived is worth living.

The professor declared that his main object really was to dispel the prevailing apprehension that there was any danger of the national health being impaired by under-nutrition. He contended that one could only speak of under-nutrition when the pre-war standard was accepted as normal. As a matter of fact the pre-war standard was over-nutrition, and if in a vast number of cases war food had resulted in diminishing girth and weight these results were really blessings in disguise which should not be taken tragically.

It was only permitted to speak of under-nutrition when loss of weight and emaciation were accompanied by loss of physical and mental powers, and, so far, no deterioration in these respects was noticeable. Professor Boas' great authority on the ability to exist on next to nothing is a Danish food expert named Hindede, who for several years has supported himself and his family on potatoes, bread and butter, and fruit, at a cost of a trifle over 3d. a day per person. Herr Boas implores Germans to follow the example of the Dane and "throw to the winds their idolatrous veneration for certain foods which they falsely regard as rich in albumen."

Just think, said Dr. Boas, what we might be able to do were we to get rid of this food idolatry. It would take some time to accustom ourselves to living on almost nothing, but when we have arrived at that point we shall have obtained a striking victory over ourselves, and from an economic point of view the gain will be immense. The ladies of the associations he was addressing audibly expressed disapproval of this, but the professor had come provided with figures and showed them on the black-board that the 2,800 calories which the human body daily required might be found in 2,917 grammes of potatoes as well as in 2,857 grammes of beef or in 35 eggs. And the price of the potatoes was only 4d., whereas the eggs cost 11s. 2d. and the beef 16s. Beans were fine, he said. You could get your 2,800 calories in 833 grammes of beans, and the cost, even at war prices, was only 1s. 6d.

One lady in the audience told the lecturer that according to his theory, the less the nation ate the healthier will the people become. Herr Boas did not think that this was a fair deduction if carried to extremes, a remark which the ladies greeted with mocking laughter.

The meeting, we are told, broke up in some disorder, and Herr Boas, as he left the platform, had some caustic remarks addressed to him about his food theories.

## REVOLT IN MONTENEGRO.

## TROOPS SENT FROM AUSTRIA.

Details regarding the insurrection in Montenegro show that the signal for the outbreak was given by the population of the Krivovica region to the north Cattaro, now under Austrian domination.

The people there had never been completely subjugated by the Austrians, and had several times risen in revolt. The present movement has spread rapidly in Herzegovina and Montenegro, where the Austrian garrison had been reduced in order to furnish reinforcements for the Italian and Roumanian fronts.

It appears that three of these garrisons were massacred by the insurgents in Montenegro, and that numerous bands of these are scouring Montenegro, Herzegovina, and Northern Albania.

To quell the revolt troops were sent from Dalmatia and Pola.

evokes such a proclamation, is not always remembered.

Such a proclamation does not, in itself, confer upon officers or soldiers any new powers. It operates solely as a warning that the Government, acting through the military, is about to take such forcible and exceptional measures as may be necessary for the purpose of putting down insurrection and restoring order. As long as the measures are necessary they might equally be taken without any proclamation at all.

The measures that are taken can only be justified by the circumstances then existing and the practical necessities of the case. Yet Miss Kelly told us that when Captain Bowen-Colthurst entered her brother's premises he warned those present that "as martial law had been proclaimed" he could shoot them as he had shot someone in the street; Captain Bowen-Colthurst, in his second report on the shooting, claims to have acted under the belief that he was exercising powers conferred on him by martial law; and we heard from the young officer who was left with Mr. Sheehy Skeffington at Portobello Bridge while Captain Bowen-Colthurst went forward that he saw nothing "strange" in the order that he was to shoot Mr. Sheehy Skeffington in the event of anything happening to Captain Bowen-Colthurst's party three hundred yards off.

The shooting of unarmed and unresisting civilians without trial constitutes the offence of murder, whether martial law has been proclaimed or not. We should have deemed it superfluous to point this out were it not that the failure to realise and apply this elementary principle seems to explain the free hand which Captain Bowen-Colthurst was not restrained from exercising throughout the period of crisis.

## NEW ZEALAND'S RESOLVE.

## 70,000 SOLDIERS SENT TO BATTLE.

"New Zealand, with a population slightly exceeding a million, has already raised and equipped a force equal in numbers to that commanded by Wellington at Waterloo. Roundly speaking, 70,000 men have crossed the ocean and taken their stand in the fighting line in Egypt, Gallipoli, or in France and Flanders. And thousands more are rallying to the flag, eager to take their place beside their fellow-countrymen and fight for the Empire."

So said Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, who, accompanied by his colleague, Sir Joseph Ward, Finance Minister in the National Government, is in London to confer with the Imperial authorities on various important questions arising out of the war. Mr. Massey made it very clear, in the course of an interview with an *Evening Standard* representative, that New Zealand, so far from calling a halt, is still pressing on with the enrolment and equipment of men. Reinforcements are going forward at the rate of 2,300 a month. In fact, New Zealand is almost as actively and seriously engaged in the war as if the Huns were at her very gates.

## FEW SLACKERS IN MAORILAND.

"We have pledged our word to fight to a finish," said Mr. Massey, "and have had to look ahead so as to be sure of being able to fulfil our promise. So far, the voluntary system of enlistment for active service abroad has answered splendidly, and, I am proud to think, the ignoble army of slackers would obtain few recruits in New Zealand. Still, in these critical times it is wise to provide for every possible contingency, so we have passed the Military Service Act, which is a measure of compulsion rather than conscription."

Under the terms of this Act all men between the ages of twenty and forty-five, both inclusive, who are physically fit, are liable for military service. The voluntary system is serving so admirably that the Act has not yet been put into operation, but in the event of any district or districts—of which there are eighteen in the Dominion—failing to furnish the prescribed quota, the Government has the power to enforce the Act in the defaulting district or districts in order to rectify the deficiency.

As to how many trained and equipped men New Zealand is still able to supply," said Mr. Massey, "I am not at liberty to speak. I have the figures, and all I may say is that the numbers are ample. I have no doubt of our ability to fulfil our obligations in letter as well as in spirit."

"We are bearing the whole cost of our own force—training, equipment, transport, and pay. We have neither asked for nor expect any contribution from the Imperial Exchequer; and the cost to the Dominion is now upwards of £1,000,000 a month."

## FROZEN MEAT COMMANDERED.

Mr. Massey pointed out that New Zealand is also doing her share towards keeping the forces of Great Britain and her Allies supplied with meat, butter, and cheese. Early in 1915, at the request of the Imperial Government, the whole of the New Zealand frozen meat trade was commandeered by the Dominion Government, and during the eighteen months ended August 31st, 1916, £11,771,000 was paid to New Zealand producers on account of frozen meat.

"Stocks in cold stores, which at one time were greatly congested owing to lack of shipping facilities, are now rapidly falling," said Mr. Massey, "and we hope to have everything cleared out before the new season's operations begin. No fewer than 10,500,000 carcasses were shipped in eighteen months. And it is interesting to note that from March, 1915, to August, 1916, no fewer than ninety-nine insulated steamers, carrying large cargoes of meat from New Zealand, arrived safely at their destination. Only one vessel, which happened to be carrying a comparatively small cargo, was lost—the *Clan Macdonald*—and she put up a gallant fight with the German cruiser *Goeben*."

"As to the future, our stocks number roundly 30,000,000, so we may safely reckon on being able to export at least 5,000,000 carcasses—probably more—during the coming season. Of butter, too, our exports of which totalled roundly £4,000,000 last year, we hope to furnish a good supply, and our wool clip should be well up to the average both in quantity and quality."

## DISCHARGED HEROES.

The employment of discharged soldiers now and later by settling them on the land, the liberal preferential treatment accorded British exports to New Zealand, and the prohibitive tax amounting to upwards of 50 per cent., which it is proposed to place on goods from Germany after the war—these and other topics were touched on by the Prime Minister, whose parting words were:—"In New Zealand, as in the rest of the Empire, the party hatchet is buried. We are all united in the single resolve to win."

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SUFFER.

There is only one answer. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM has forever banished the need to suffer. Rheumatism, swollen, painful joints, weakened muscles, the most unbearable aches and pains disappear at the soothing touch of this renowned remedy.

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You need a Good Boot for Wear in the territory or for Volunteering. We have a Dependable Boot, Uppers made from Good Wearing Leather, stout soles, open tab and Watertight.

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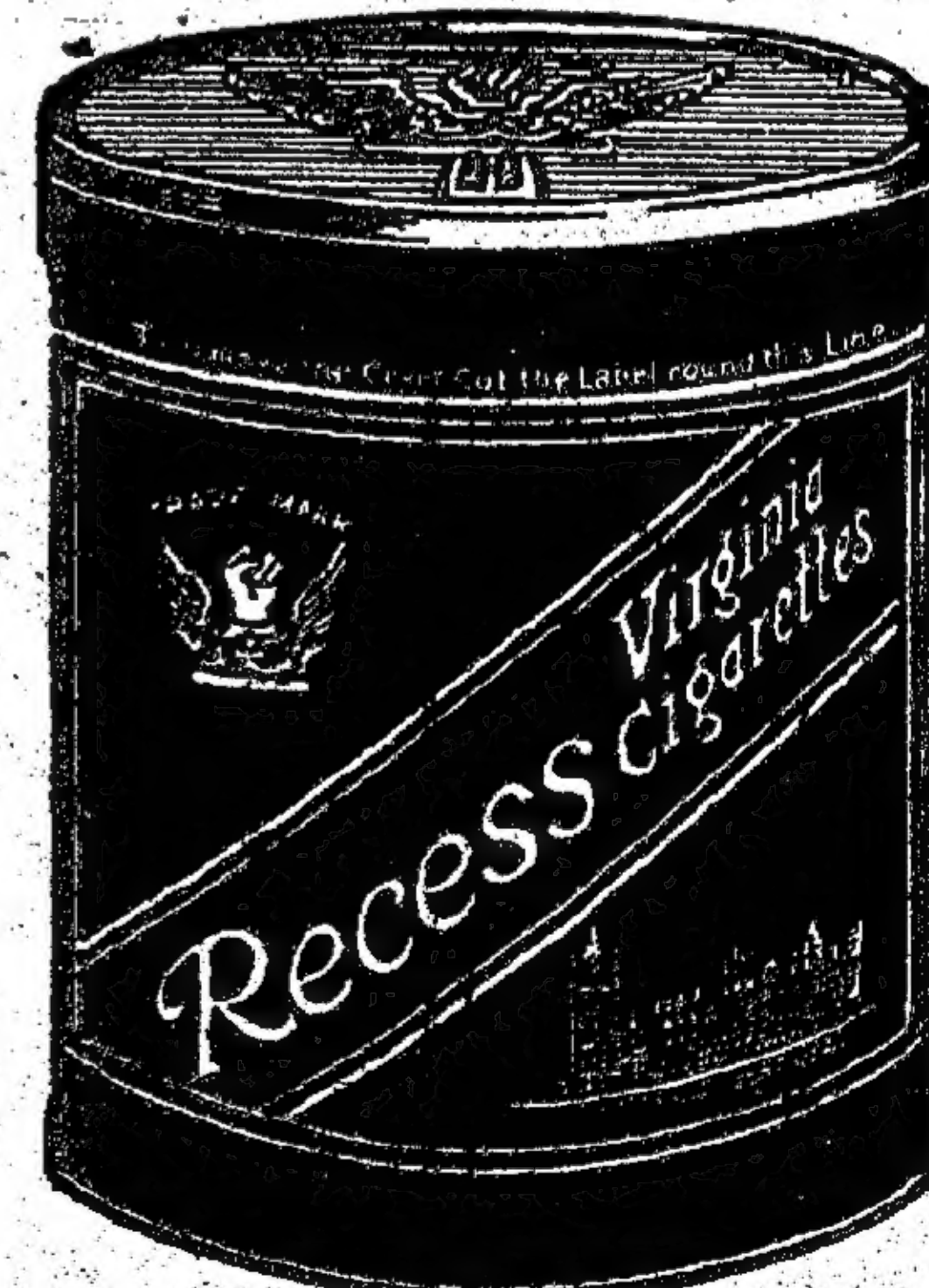
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Thursday, 30th Nov.—

"Heathen-Day" for Scotch War Charities.

Friday, 15th Dec.—

9.15 p.m.—"Kismet" at City Hall.

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FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO:

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

## PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong ... S.S. "SALAMIS" ... 6th December.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—  
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & TESSERALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamers Sails.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
or to Mess & Co., Canton. General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR TO SAIL  
SAIGON ... "SHANGHAI" ... On 29th Nov, Noon.  
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "TAMING" ... On 29th Nov, 4 P.M.  
AMOI and SHANGHAI ... "TAMING" ... On 29th Nov, 4 P.M.  
PAKHAI and HAIPHONG ... "KALONG" ... On 30th Nov, 10 A.M.  
SHANGHAI ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 3rd Dec, 4 P.M.  
HONGKONG, PAKHAI and HAIPHONG ... "SINKIANG" ... On 2nd Dec, 8 P.M.  
SHANGHAI ... "YINGCHOW" ... On 3rd Dec, 8 P.M.  
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "TEAN" ... On 5th Dec, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".  
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "LUCHOW", "YINGCHOW", "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG", with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.  
For Freight or Passage apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Telephone 38. Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

## FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIKONG"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 1st Dec., at 11 A.M.
"HAIKONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 8th Dec., at 11 A.M.

## FOR SWATOW.

"HAIKONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 5th Dec., at 10 A.M.  
Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).  
For Freight and Passage, apply to—  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN  
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD

## WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO:  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	Nov.	Str. from Colombo	1916	1916
MALTA	Dec. 1	"MALWA"	Dec. 31	Jan. 7
NANKIN	Dec. 15	Through Steamer	Jan. 17	Jan. 23
NOVARA	Dec. 29	"MOOLTAN"	Jan. 23	Feb. 4
SOMALI	Jan. 12	"KASHGAR"	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
NYANZA	Jan. 26	Through Steamer	Feb. 26	Mar. 11
MALTA	Feb. 6	"MOOMA"	Mar. 11	Mar. 18

\* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave Hongkong About
NOVARA	MONDAY, 8th December.
SOMALI	SUNDAY, 17th December.
NYANZA	SUNDAY, 31st December.
MALTA	SUNDAY, 14th January.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO  
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave S'pore	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	about	about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
E. V. D. FARR,  
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER	TONS	SAILED DATE
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and THEN RIFE	KATORI MARU Capt. B. Kon	21,000	SATURDAY, 9th Dec., at Noon.
	KAMO MARU Capt. R. Shimizu	16,000	THURSDAY, 28th Dec., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. Akamatsu	12,500	WED'DAY, 20th Dec., at Noon.
	SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WED'DAY, 3rd Jan., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAMBANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. Soyda	13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Dec., at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. R. Takada	9,800	FRIDAY, 12th Jan., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	YETOROFU MARU Capt. H. Hata	8,000	THURSDAY, 14th Dec., at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Asada	8,000	MONDAY, 4th Dec., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA		
	YAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA		
	NIKKO MARU Capt. R. Takada	9,800	MONDAY, 11th Dec., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SUWA MARU Capt. T. Sozuka	11,000	SATURDAY, 16th Dec., at 10 A.M.
VLADIVOSTOK, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	STOKUSHIMAMARU Capt. Yamamoto	13,500	THURSDAY, 14th Dec., at Noon.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE  
VIA PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON	TSUSHIMA MARU Capt. Matsuda	15,000	MONDAY, 4th Dec., at Noon.
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For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
R. KORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.  
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.  
Steamer Tons and Speed Leave Hongkong.

KOREA MARU	18,000	18 knots	FRI, 29th Nov., Noon
SIBERIA MARU	13,000	18 knots	WED, 13th Dec., Noon
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots		TUES, 19th Dec., Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	18 knots	THURS, 4th Jan. 10.30 A.M.
KIYO MARU	14,000	13 knots	TUES, 9th Jan., Noon.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots		WED, 17th Jan., Noon.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	14 knots	SATUR, 27th Jan., 10.30 A.M.

† Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).  
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " G\$437 50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.  
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Pacific Railway.  
Passengers may travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.  
Steamer Tons and Speed Sails  
KIYO MARU 14,000—13 knots TUESDAY, 9th Jan.  
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—  
T. DAIGO, Agent,  
King's Building, 313  
Telephone 291.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN  
VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE  
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATHOS	On or about 6th Dec.
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON (Without Transshipment)	POLYNESIEN	On or about 4th Dec.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

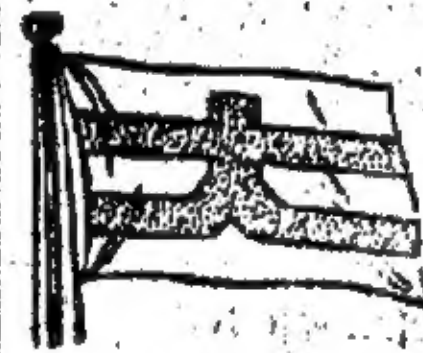
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,  
Queens Building,  
Telephone 740.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM  
HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

## AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA  
"TACOMA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 30th Nov., at 3 P.M.  
"MANILA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 8th Dec., at 3 P.M.  
† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. \* Omitting Manila, Keelung and Nagasaki.

## AUSTRALIAN LINE.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

## BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM  
AND COLOMBO.

"KUNAJIRI MARU" ... FRIDAY, 1st Dec., at 7 A.M.

## JAVA LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOURABAYA,  
SAMARANG AND BATAVIA.

"YERIMO MARU" ... I. Ishikawa ... THURSDAY, 7th Dec., at Noon

## FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA  
SWATOW AND AMOY.

"JOSHIN MARU" ... T. Norakima ... WED'DAY, 30th Nov., at 8 A.M.  
"KALJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 3rd Dec., at 10 A.M.  
† Proceeding to Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.  
† Proceeding to Anping, Takao and Tamsui.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf, near the Harbour Office.  
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—  
H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building,  
Tel. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	8th Dec.	On 25th Dec. 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	8th Jan.	On 27th Jan. 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.  
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.  
For further particulars, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO  
Agents.



